THE IREDELL EXPRESS,
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THE IREDELL EXPRESS.

A Family Newspaper---Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Miscellaneous Reading.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar a square for the first week, and Twenty-five Cents for every week thereafter Sixteen lines or less will make a square.—Deductions made in favor of standing matter as follows:

	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
One square,	$3.50	$5.50	$8.00
Two squares,	7.00	10.00	14.00
Three squares,	10.00	15.00	20.00

When directions are not given how often to insert an Advertisement, it will be published until ordered out.

Poetry.

From the Memphis Bulletin.

Katie's Secret.

The sunlight is beautiful, mother,
And sweetly the flowers bloom to day;
And birds on the branches of hawthorn
Are caroling ever so gay;
And down by the rock in the meadow
The rill ripples by with a song;
And, mother, I, too have been singing
The merriest all the day long.

Last night I was weeping, dear mother,
Last night I was weeping alone:
The world was so dark and so dreary,
My heart grew heavy as stone!
I thought of the lonely and loveless—
All lonely and loveless was I!
I can scarce tell why it was, mother,
But, Oh! I was wishing to die!

Last night I was weeping, dear mother,
But Willie came down by the gate,
And whispered "Come out in the moonlight,
I've something to say to you Kate."
Oh! mother to him I am dearer
Than all the wide world beside,
He told me so oft in the moonlight—
He called me his darling, his bride!

So now I will gather me roses,
To twine in my long braided hair;
And Willie will come in the evening
And smile when he sees me so fair;
And out in the moonlight we'll wander,
And down by the old hawthorn tree.
Oh! mother, I wonder if any,
Were ever so happy as we?

Correspondence.

The Oaks, March 7, 1860.

I have been silent longer than usual, and might give many reasons: but ladies are so in the habit of making apologies I will forbear, lest cousin Hal should retort upon me my charge of vanity, and say, "as if any body cared." Alice, my gentle Siss is in dire perplexity just now, between her love for the *South*, and her love for *finery*. Our father has given us a liberal supply of money for our Spring wardrobes, and she would prefer to send on as usual by our merchants, for some special articles, to ensure their being different from the rest of our acquaintance. Our merchants, when they bring on any thing very new or desirable, bring so many of *just the same sort*, that we never know who may be dressed exactly like ourselves, no matter how much money we may spend. I should like to tell you one of Allie's experiences in this respect, but fear she might object. But it was funny! Pa brought her home the other day, a most beautiful Homespun dress and, with a quiet and amused smile upon his face, requested her to make it and wear it to the Examination at ——. The colours were so rich, it might easily have been mistaken for cashmere across the room. She pleaded very hard for him not to insist, and promised to wear it the next time we go to town to make calls. He could not refuse his petted beauty, his motherless child. How beauty does influence us all, what a power it wields for good or ill! And yet, how often are the beautiful so utterly vain, so conscious of their attractions, that we turn with a sense of relief to a sweet plain face, which, by expecting and demanding nothing gains all that woman should desire, the love of the few who know her, and are associated with her. It is strange that the atmosphere of love and adulation in which she has lived, has not spoiled my sweet sister; but I cannot perceive that it has. She is one of the most unselfish beings I have ever known, considerate of the comfort and happiness of all around her, and could not wound the feelings of her bitterest foe, if she had one; always as ready to weep with those who weep, as to rejoice with those who rejoice.

Harry has petitioned for a seat in the carriage when we go to town, promising to wear an entire suit of Homespun, *tipped* off with a pair of Thomasville boots, and *capped* with a coarse straw hat Alice made him last Summer to fish in. But then he looks well in any thing and he knows it. I can credit all except the hat. He came in just now and looked over my shoulder, as he claims the privilege of doing when I write for the Express. He says "Well Coz, you are too bad, I wish you could not read me so well." What a pity those handsome boys and girls will find it out! However the greater trouble, is, that some will find it where there never was any to find. Wonder where they buy their looking-glasses? I should like to get one.

Self love and a vivid imagination are very potent beautifiers. He fancies, that among some upcountry ladies visiting in town, is his lady of the "waving handkerchief." I tell him, "perhaps so, she laughed loud enough, on the street the other day." He admits she must be different from his "lilly of the valley," whose glossy ringlets are "dark in the shadow, and gold in the sun;" who is to be worshipped at a distance, and not flattered to her face. He forgives all my scolding, because I admire her as much as he does. "A soft voice and a gentle look is an excellent thing in woman."

What beautiful weather we are having.—I wish I could send Mrs. D. the Boquet I have gathered this morning. Your mountain breezes are yet too chill to permit her to gather such a one.

Have you seen the "Southern Field and Fireside?" It is a most excellent paper, and fully equal to any thing of the sort published at the North, and far superior I think to many that are extensively patronized among us.—Why are we such a people, so prone to think any thing from abroad preferable to what we can get at home? Much of the insolence we have to bear, is the result of our own blind adulation for them, and our want of a proper self-appreciation. We are beginning to learn wisdom, but it may be at a dear, a very dear price. Our beautiful, our own, our native land, the Sunny South. Why have her sons and daughters not loved and prized her more? If they have not sold, they have scorned their birthright. I had rather be a daughter of the good Old North State, than to be a Princess of any land the sun shines upon.

And the ides of March have almost come, and then we have the April showers. I wonder what is the origin of "April fool." I have met it somewhere but cannot recall it. The day is somewhat differently observed of late years. All the young people send missives of some sort to all their acquaintances, but methinks no gentleman would send one on that day to any lady he cared for. Well, that day, and Valentine's day, help to fill Uncle Sam's pocket; and they are at least as valuable as some of the Congressional documents which fill the mail-bags, and flood the country.

Sure enough we are to have a wedding shortly. Becky and her faithful Will are to be married, I said in my last, I wrote her name *Rebeccie*; but I might as well do so, since it is so fashionable, it is all Fannie, and Sallie, and Rhodie and Betsie and Lottie!—They had at first selected the 1st of April, forgetting that it is Leap-year, and the day comes on Sunday instead of Saturday. I have persuaded her to put it off a week, or she might be called an April fool.

I gave her leave to go to town, last Saturday to make some purchases for the momentous occasion, and it so chanced that Allie's handsome and fashionable admirer from Charleston dined with us that day. He came only to call, but our father with his usual hospitality insisted on his remaining. You know country ladies like to show that they are quite *au fait* to city manners and customs. The servant who assists Becky in the dining room is rather a new hand, and made a mistake or two which sorely annoyed Alice, tho' she was too well bred to allude to it. Our bountiful and well served table need not fear comparison however, and I, in my place at the head of my father's table, felt that nothing important was omitted.

Our guest is quite a City Exquisite. But his movements are too measured, his conversation too precise, his hair too perfectly smooth, and his hands too white. And *entre nous*, I do not think Mr. Theodore Augustus ——, will prove a very formidable rival to our friend Charlie — -, with his frank, earnest manners, and his ingenuous face; if it is not quite as strictly handsome.

Well, we shall see in time, and perhaps I may inform you how matters progress. For the present, and perhaps for some time,

Adieu. Mary L.

Miscellaneous.

The Parson's Son.

A TRUE STORY.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

On the 15th of October, 1856, a celebration of a peculiar character was held in a small village near Jena. It was an occasion of an entirely local nature, and might have passed unobserved and unknown to all except in the immediate vicinity but for this connection in the battle, which fifty years and one day before annihilated the power of Prussia. An account of it, however, was published in most of the German newspapers, and how this circumstance, the sequel of the story which I am about to relate, was brought on. At the time the celebration took place, I was residing in Goltha, not more than fifty miles from the spot, and received the story almost in the very words of the chief actor in it. I am sorry that his name, and that of the village, have escaped my memory. All other particulars made too deep an impression on me to be easily forgotten.

We may first go back to the 14th of October, 1806. On that day the windy uplands of the northeast of Jena witnessed the brief but terrible combat which resulted in the triumphal entry of the French army into Berlin eleven days afterward—during which time Prussia had lost 60,000 men, 65 standards, and 600 cannon. A portion of the French army was encamped on the battle field, or quartered in the villages around. The poor inhabitants, overwhelmed by this sudden avalanche of war upon their quiet fields—where for a hundred years or more they had reaped their harvests in peace—submitted in helpless apathy while their houses and barns were plundered by the lawless soldiery. The battle was over, but there was no lull in the blast of ruin. Through the clouds of cannon smoke which settled into the bosom of the deep valleys as the raw October evening came on, were heard in all directions shrieks of fear, yells of rage or triumph, and cries of pain or lamentation.

Davoust—the 'Butcher of Hamburg,' as the Germans called him—took up his quarters for the night in one of the most convenient and comfortable houses which could be found in the neighborhood of the scene of slaughter. Here he rapidly issued orders for the disposition of the forces under his command, gave directions for the morrow, and received reports from his adjutants. He had taken his cloak, and was about retiring to an inner chamber for repose, when an officer entered. 'Pardon me, general,' he said, 'but there is a case which requires attention. The German *canaille* must be taught to respect us. Ten soldiers of company ——, of the Fourth Infantry, who quartered themselves in the village of Waldorf (let us say) have been driven away by the people, and two or three of them are severely injured.'

Davoust's cold eye glittered, and his moustache curled like the lip of a mastiff, as he turned and halted a moment at the door of the bed-room.—'Send a lieutenant and twenty men to the village, pick out ten of the vagabonds, and shoot them down!' was the brief order. 'Where is Waldorf?' he added, turning to one of those useful creatures who are always willing to act as guides and interpreters for the enemy, in their own land.

'There is a village called upper Waldorf which lies near the head of a small valley to the left; Middle Waldorf is on the other side of the hill, and Lower Waldorf about half an hour's distance beyond.'

The Marshal, not caring to annoy himself by more minute inquiries, went to bed. If ten men were shot, that was sufficient.

The next morning, at sunrise, Lieutenant Lamotte, with twenty men, marched over the trammeled hills to seek Waldorf. It was a disagreeable business, and the sooner it was over the better. On reaching a ridge which overlooked the intersection of two or three valleys, more than one village was visible through the cold fog now beginning to rise. '*Quicet Waldorf?*' inquired the officer of the man he had impressed by the way. '*Das*,' answered he, '*ish ober Waldorf*,' pointing to a village on the left. '*En avant.*'—And in fifteen minutes more the Frenchmen marched into the little hamlet.

Halting in an open space between the church and the two principal beer houses, the officer summoned the inhabitants together. The whole village was already astir, for few had slept that night. Their ears were still stunned by the thunder of yesterday, and visions of burning and pillage still danced before their eyes. At the command of the lieutenant, the soldiers seized all the male inhabitants and forcibly placed them in line before them. The women and children waited near in terrible anxiety, for no one understood the words which were spoken, and these ominous preparations led them to judge the worst.

At this juncture the son of the village pastor appeared upon the scene. He was a young man of twenty, who was studying theology in order to become his father's successor, and fortunately had some knowledge of French. The appearance of things, without the cries and entreaties of the terrified people, told him that his help was wanted. He immediately addressed himself to Lieut. Lamotte and begged for an explanation.

'I am ordered to punish this village,' answered the latter, 'for your treatment of our soldiers last night. The Marshal orders that ten of you shall be shot. The only thing that I can do is to allow you to draw lots among yourselves, or to point out those concerned in the outrage.'

'But,' continued the young man, 'your general has been misinformed; no French soldiers have visited our village before you. We have truly been in great fear and anxiety the whole night, but the valley is deep and the village is partly concealed from view by woods on the side. There are also the villages of Middle and Lower Waldorf, which lie further down in the open valley. You can soon satisfy yourself, sir, that this village is entirely innocent, and I entreat you not to shed the blood of our harmless people.'

'There is no time for investigation,' said the officer. 'I am ordered to proceed to Waldorf and am guided thither. I will wait till you make your choice of ten to be sacrificed, but have no authority to do more.'

By this time the people had learned the fate in store for them. The women with tears and appealing gestures crowded around the officer, begging him to spare their sons and husbands. The men stood silent, with bloodless faces, and dumb, imploring eyes. The scene was evidently painful, both to the officer and the soldiers, accustomed as they were to the unmerciful code of war. They were anxious to put an end to it and leave; but the clergyman's son, inspired with the belief that the fate of ten men rested upon his efforts, continued to urge his plea with a zeal and eloquence that would not be set aside.

Lieut. Lamotte struggled awhile between his sense of duty and his natural humanity, while the young advocate appealed to his conscience and to the obedience which he owed to a higher command than Davoust. Finally he consented to wait while a sergeant was dispatched to head-quarters, accompanied by a peasant to show him the nearest way. A few lines hastily penciled stated the facts in the case, and asked for further instructions.

Meanwhile the inhabitants waited in a state of suspense scarcely to be endured. Lieut. Lamotte, who, as a thorough Frenchman, soon wearied of a painful emotion, and shaking it off at the risk of appearing heartless, said:

'The morning is keen, and a walk before breakfast don't diminish the appetite; can you give us some refreshments from your hidden supplies?'

At a word from the young man many of the women brought out what they had prepared for their own breakfasts, with black bread, mugs of beer, and a small cheese or two—sufficient for a rough meal, of which the soldiers partook, with the usual laughing comments on '*la cuissine Allemande.*'

The company of victims looked on in silence, and more than one uttered gloomily, 'We are feeding our executioners.'

'Even if that should be true,' said the young man, 'it is but doing as Christ has taught us. Whether or not we obtain Christian charity from these men, let us, at least, show them that we are Christians.'

The rebuke had its effect. A few of the men assisted in entertaining the soldiers, and the latter with their facility for fraternization, soon made themselves at home. As the stomach fills, the heart also enlarges, and the men began to say among themselves:

'It is a pity that these men should be shot by mistake.'

It was not long before the sergeant and his guide arrived. The former handed the lieutenant a note, which he hastily tore open and read:

'Waste no time in parley. It is indifferent which village is punished; an example must be made. Do your duty and return instantly.'

So ran the pitiless answer.

'Choose your men!' said the lieutenant, rising to his feet, and grinding his teeth to keep down his faltering heart. But now the lamentation broke out afresh. The women clung around the men who were dear to them, and many of the latter, overcome by the general distress, uttered loud cries and prayers for mercy.

The young man knelt down in front of them, saying to the officer, 'I do not kneel to you; but I will pray to God that He will remove the sin of slaughter from your soul.'

As the officer met his earnest eyes, full of a sublime calmness and courage, his own suddenly filled with tears. He turned to his men who stood drawn up in a line before him, but no word was spoken. Their hands were in their proper places, according to drill regulations; and there were drops on many cheeks which they could not wipe away. There was a silent question in the officer's eye—there was a silent answer in theirs. The former turned hurriedly, beckoned the young man to him, and whispered in an agitated voice:

'My friend, I will save you by stratagem. Choose ten of your most courageous men, place them in a line before me and I will order my soldiers to shoot them through the head. At the instant I give the order to fire they must fall flat on the ground; my soldiers will aim high, and no one will be injured; as soon as the volley is fired I will give the order to march; but no one must stir from his place until we are out of sight.

These words were instantly translated to the people, but so great was their panic that no one offered to move. The pastor's son then took his place alone, in the vacant space before the line of soldiers. 'I offer myself,' said he, 'as one trusting that we shall be saved; and I call upon those of you who have the hearts of men in your bodies to stand beside me.' Young Conrad, a sturdy farmer, and but newly a bridegroom, joined him—casting, as he did so, a single encouraging look upon his future wife, who turned deadly pale but spoke not a word. One by one, as men who have resolved to face death—for most of them had but trembling, half confidence in their escape—eight others walked out and took places in line. The women shuddered, and hid their eyes—the men looked steadily on, in fascination of terror—and the little children in awed but ignorant curiosity. The place was as silent as if devoid of life.

Again the lieutenant surveyed his men.

'Take aim!' he commanded. He continued, 'aim at their heads, that your work may be well done!' But though his voice was clear and strong, and the tenor of his words not to be mistaken, a flash of hidden meaning ran down the line, and the men understood him. Then came the last command—'*Fire.*'

But in the second which intervened between the word and ringing valley, the ten men were already falling. The crack of the muskets and sound of their bodies were simultaneous. Without a pause the lieutenant cried: "Right about, wheel! Forward!" and the measured tramp of the soldiers rang down the narrow village street.

The women uncovered their eyes and gazed. There lay the ten men, motionless and apparently lifeless. With wild cries they gathered around them; but ere their exclamations of despair had turned into those of joy, the last of the soldiers had disappeared in the wood. Then followed weeping and embracing, as all arose from the ground—laughter and sobs of hysterical joy. The pastor's son uncovered his head and knelt down; while all reverently following his example, uttered an eloquent prayer of thanksgiving for their merciful deliverance.

What this young man had done was not suffered to go unrewarded. A blessing rested upon his labors and his life. In the course of time he became a clergyman, filling, for a while, his father's place for the people he had saved, but was afterwards led to a wider and more ambitious sphere. He was called to Leipzig, received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and finally became known throughout Germany as the founder of the *Gustav Adolf Verenin* (Gustavus Adolphus Union,) which has for its object the dissemination of Protestant principles by means of voluntary contributions. In some respects it resembles the Home Mission of our own country. Many churches, built by this association, are now scattered throughout the United States.

The inhabitants of Waldorf never forgot their pastor, nor he them. He came back from time to time to spend a few days in the quiet little village of his youth, and where the most eventful crisis of his life was passed.

In 1856 three out of the ten pseudo victims of Davoust were still living in their old homes, and the people bethought them that the semi-centennial anniversary of such an event deserved a special celebration. Dr.——, of Leipzig, (formerly the pastor's son,) was invited to be with them. He came—he would have come from the ends of the earth—and after a solemn religious service in the church, proceeded to the very spot on which he had stood and faced the French muskets, and there related to the children and grand-children of those he had saved, the narrative I have here given in less moving and eloquent words. Those who were present described the scene as singularly impressive and affecting. The three old men sat near him as he spoke, and the emotions of that hour of trial were so vividly reproduced in their minds that at the close, they laughed and wept as they had done on the same day fifty years before.

In conclusion, the speaker referred to the officer whose human stratagem had saved their lives. "Since that day," said he, "I have never heard of him. I did not even learn his name; but he is ever remembered in my prayers. Most probably he died a soldier's death on one of the many fields of slaughter which intervened between Jena and Waterloo; but if he should be living, it would cheer my last days on earth if I could reach him with a single word of gratitude."

In the same year there lived, and no doubt is still living, in Lyons, an invalid and pensioned captain of the Napoleonic wars. After a life of vicissitudes, he found himself in his old age, alone, forgotten and poor. Men no better and braver than he had achieved distinction by lucky chance; fortune had come to others and others had begotten children to cheer and vitalize their declining years. Him the world passed by, and for years he had been living a quiet, silent, pinched life, by the aid of his scanty pension. His constant resort was a cafe where he could see and read the principal European journals, and perhaps measure the changed politics of the present time by the experience of his past life.

One day in November, 1856, he entered the cafe as usual, took his accustomed seat as he was wont to do, and picked up the nearest paper. It happened to be the Augsburg Allgemaine Zeitung; but he had spent some years in Germany and understood the language tolerably. His attention was attracted by a letter dated Jena. "Jena," he thinks, 'I was there too; what is going on there now?" He reads a little further: celebration at Waldorf. 'Waldorf. The name is familiar; where have I heard it?' As he continues his perusal, the old captain's excitement, so unusual a circumstance, attracts the attention of all the other *habitues* of the cafe. "Davoust—Waldorf—the ten men—the pastor's son—did I dream such a thing, or is this the same?" Forgotten for years and years—effaced by a hundred other military adventures—overlaid and lost in the crowded stores of a soldier's memory, the scene came to light again. The pastor's son still lived, still remembered and thanked the preserver of his native village. Many long years had passed since such a glow warmed the chambers of the old man's heart.

That evening he wrote to Dr. —— in Leipzig. He was ill, and but a few months distant from his last hour; but the soldier's letter seemed like a providential answer to his prayers and brightened the close of his life. A manly and affectionate correspondence was carried on between the two while the latter lived. The circumstance became public, and was officially recognised in a way most flattering to the pride of Captain Lamotte. The Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar and the King of Saxony conferred upon him the honors of their respective homes, which were followed soon after by the cross of the legion of honor from Louis Napoleon and an increase of his pension, which assured him ease and comfort the rest of his life. A translation of the doctor's narrative published in the French papers drew attention to him, and he was no longer a neglected frequenter of the cafe. He was known and honored even without his three orders.

'Cast thy bread upon the waters and thou shalt find it again after many days.'

A beggar boy made application to a farmer's wife in Scotland for relief, and was refused on the ground that she "had no copper," to which the little urchin very accommodatingly replied, "I take siller, mem."

An Adventure with Gov. Corwin.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Journal is responsible for the following story of Gov. Corwin:

Nearly all the political readers of the Journal know William R. Campbell, for so many years the Whig doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. He is responsible for the following:

"In the year 1836, Campbell went to Ohio from Nicholas county in this State, on the hunt for some runaway negroes. He intended to go to Snake Creek, Warren county, Ohio, where there was a negro settlement; which he had reason to believe harbored his runaways. He stopped at Lebanon, the county seat of Warren, his horse being sore and jaded, and entered the hotel there and entered his name on the register. It was about three weeks after the Kentucky State election, and as soon as the loungers discovered that he was from this side of the river they crowded round to learn the result, and one gentleman inquired of him who had been elected Governor. Campbell told him that Judge Clark had been elected Governor over Mr. Flournoy. The inquirer did not believe this, and offered to bet $100 that it was not the case. Campbell told him he was not in the habit of betting, but assured him that his information was correct. Just then a black fellow, who had come into the bar-room, a thin dapper fellow, who looked like a barber—stepped forward and told the gentleman he was the man for his bet, but the gentleman said he did not want to bet with him, but to take the Kentuckian down, for they were always a bragging set. The black fellow then asked Campbell if he was from Kentucky, and receiving an affirmative answer, proposed that they should take a walk together. Campbell hesitated at first, as he was not in the habit of such associations, but remembering the object of his mission and thinking the darkey could put him on the track of his runaway he finally consented, as he was somewhat curious to know the object of the request. When on the streets he asked Campbell if he ever drank. Campbell replied, 'Yes, sometimes,' upon which his sable guide led him into a coffee-house, and asked if they had any bacon for sale. The keeper said no, when the black fellow told him that he owed him a small bill already, and if he would sell him some bacon he would pay him all, but if he would not he should pay him nothing. The keeper then set out some whisky and they both took a drink. Campbell, however, omitting the touching of glasses, as he says, 'because it was not customary in Kentucky to hob or nob with a negro.' After the libation, Campbell seeing an engine passing to a fire, rushed out into the crowd and made several dexterous dodges and passes among the firemen and citizens in hopes to escape his companion, who was becoming rather a bore, and he did not much care to have his friends see him in such company. He contrived to escape, and returned to his hotel, where he was very soon rejoined by his sable friend. Campbell thought this was becoming rather familiar, and so to avoid him he walked out to the stables to look after his nag, but his dark shadow soon followed him. Thinking he would commence a conversation which might lead to inquiries about Snake Creek, he asked what was good for the sore back of a horse chafed with the saddle. The presumed barber seemed a horse-leech also, for he promptly replied, 'Calomel, dry calomel, the very best thing in the world, sprinkled dry over the raw spot.' Campbell, though he regarded the fellow as useful, as well as ornamental, was anxious to get rid of him, and so returned towards the hotel again, but the shadow would be at his side. If he fell behind, it would fall back too, and if he hurried his step it would accelerate its speed. Finally they stopped, and the intruder commenced the following colloquy:

'From what county in Kentucky do you hail?'

'Nicholas.'

'Ah! that adjoins Bourbon, doesn't it?'

'Yes.'

'I thought so. I was born in Bourbon myself. Do you know Gov. Metcalf?'

'Very well.'

'Do you know Garrett Davis?'

'I do.'

'Do you know Chilton Allen?'

'Intimately well.'

'Ah! Kentucky is a great State, and you have a great man living among you, sir—the greatest man the country has ever known or can ever know.'

'Whom do you refer to?'

'Henry Clay, sir—a man, sir, a head and shoulders above every other man in the Union.'

'Why my good fellow, where did you get acquainted with all these gentlemen?'

'Oh, I served in Congress with them.'

'You! why who are you—what's your name?'

'Corwin, sir—Tom Corwin!'

Dr. Johnson once said, "a man is in general better pleased when he has a good dinner upon his table than when his wife talks Greek.

They'll do to Tie to.

The Ladies of Alabama have the true mettle in them. The ladies of Demopolis in that State, are circulating the following resolutions, which have already been numerously signed:

Whereas, the Northern section of the Union is placing itself in antagonism to the institutions, rights and equality of the South in this Confederacy, and its politicians, teachers and divines have lighted the fire of fanaticism, which, if unresisted, will lay waste our land and desolate our firesides.

And whereas, it is becoming in us to withhold our aid and support from our avowed enemies; will endeavor, as our sacred duty to encourage the development of the industrial resources of our State and the South; therefore be it.

Resolved, That we but emulate the patriotism of our mothers of the Revolution, when we declare that we are ready to practice any self-denial to assist our fathers, our husbands, our brothers and our sons, in maintaining their rights to liberty and independence.

Resolved, That for this purpose, and to contribute our humble mite to the advancement of Southern commerce, Southern manufactures and Southern industry, we hereby pledge ourselves to purchase no article of Northern manufacture: no books from Northern publishing houses, and no goods bought in Northern markets, from and after the 1st day of March 1860, even should we have to resort to the primitive "homespun," or the fabrics of our own handiwork.

Resolved, That we will not hereafter support a Northern preacher, employ a Northern teacher, or travel in Northern clime in pursuit of health or pleasure.

Resolved further, That the foregoing resolutions shall be binding upon us until the questions now affecting our political existence and our lives be determined fairly and justly to our section; or until the South shall take her stand among the nations of the world, and the people of the North as she holds the rest of mankind, "enemies in war, in peace friends."

The Nations Without Fire.

According to Pliny, fire was for a long time unknown to some of the ancient Egyptians, and when Euxedus (the celebrated astronomer) showed it to them, they were absolutely in raptures. The Persians, Phœnicians, Greeks, and several other nations, acknowledge that their ancestors were once without the use of fire, and the Chinese confess the same of their progenitors. Pompanius, Mela, Plutarch, and other ancient authors, speak of nations who, at the time they wrote, knew not the use of fire, or had but just learned it. Facts of the same kind are also attested by modern nations. The inhabitants of the Marian Islands, which were discovered in 1551, had no idea of fire. Never was astonishment greater than theirs when they saw it on the descent of Magellan, in one of their Islands. At first they believed it was some kind of animal that was fixed to and fed upon wood. The inhabitants of the Philipine and Canary Islands were formerly equally ignorant. Africa presents, even in our own day, some nations in this deplorable state.

How They Hold Court in Utah.

Indian Agent Humphrey, who has some fifteen thousand Indians under his care in Utah, some 60 miles from Salt Lake City, thus describes, in a letter to a friend in Lafayette, the imposing opening of a United States Court term by our Government officials:

The most imposing scene I have witnessed since my arrival here was the opening of United States Court at Nephi, by His Honor, Chief Justice Eckels. Just imagine you see him ascending the judicial rostrum, with his usual amount of dignity, with a large Colt's revolver hung to his side, and takes his seat. Then the Marshal, P. K. Dotson, a long, dark complexioned Virginian, arose, with two revolvers swung to his side, and calls court in the usual form, "Hear ye! hear ye!" etc. Then John E. Risley, a good looking young man, formerly of Sullivan county, clerk of the court, arises, armed in the same style, and reads the minutes. The court then calls the list of attorneys; each, armed as before stated, arises and answers to his name. The jury are then called, every one of whom comes in with a revolver swinging to his side, and in this condition are instructed and sent to their room.

And after all their court is a perfect farce, and their trials but mockery of justice. The fault, however, is not in the officers of the court, for they are faithful and fearless in the discharge of their duties. But the difficulty rests here; the jurors, the criminals and witnesses are all Mormons, and for this reason, it is impossible to enforce the law, and it is nonsense to undertake to do anything to the contrary.

Mrs. Crockett, the widow of Colonel Crockett, who fell at the Alamo, died lately in her 74th year, in Johnson county, Texas, of consumption.

Hints to Young Gentlemen.

Don't give up your seat in the cars, when you are tired out with your day's work to a pert young miss who has been amusing herself with a little shopping—she won't even thank you for it; and if a man is going to sacrifice his comfort, he has a reasonable right to expect, at least a little gratitude. No use being polite to some ladies—there's an old proverb about casting pearls before—what's their names?

Don't submit to be crowded off the pavement into a muddy gutter by two advancing balloons of silk and whalebone. Haven't your newly blacked boots as good a claim to respect as their skirts? Look straight before you and stand up like a man—the ladies can contract themselves a little if they see there's no help for it!

Don't talk literature and the fine arts to the pretty girls of your acquaintance until you are sure they know the difference between Thompson's Seasons and Thompson's Arithmetic. And if they look particularly sentimental, then you may know they don't understand what you are talking about!

Don't ask a little girl about her dolls, unless you are certain she hasn't 'come out,' and been engaged in two or three flirtations already.

Don't say complimentary things to a young lady at a party, without first making sure that her 'intended' is not standing behind you the whole time.

Don't accept a lady's invitation to go shopping with her, unless you have previously measured the length of your purse.

Don't stay later than eleven o'clock when you spend the evening with a pretty friend—the wisest and wittiest man in Christendom becomes a bore after that hour.

Don't believe any woman to be an angel. If you feel any symptoms of that disease, take a dose of sage tea and go to bed—it is as much a malady as the small-pox, and it is your business to get over it as quickly as possible. An angel, indeed! If you don't find out pretty soon that she lacks considerably more than the wings, *we* are mistaken!

Don't make up your mind about any creature in a belt ribbon and velvet rosettes without first asking your sister's advice. Depend upon it one woman can read another better in five minutes than you can five years!

And, above all, don't imagine that you must keep your lady-talk and gentleman-talk in separate budgets, labeled and sorted, unless you want the girls to laugh in their sleeves at your wishy-washy sentimentalism. Talk to them in a frank, manly style, as you would to an intelligent gentleman.—Don't suppose because they are women they don't know anything.

Remember all this advice sir, and you *may* make rather less of a fool of yourself than you would otherwise.

MRS. GEORGE WASHINGTON WYLLYS.

Life Illustrated.

Death of George C. Mendenhall.

It is with great pain that we are called upon to announce the death of George C. Mendenhall, Esq., of Jamestown. We are not acquainted with all the particulars of the sad occurrence. We learn, however, that on Friday the 9th instant, Mr. Mendenhall left Stanly Superior Court for home, and in the evening of the same day was seen a few miles from Fuller's Ford on the Uwharie River. The gentleman who saw him was aware that the river was quite flush, but as Mr. Mendenhall had been in the habit of crossing at that place for a number of years, he said nothing to him, supposing that he would not venture in, if it was too deep for fording. On Saturday morning about ten o'clock, a gentleman passing saw the wheels of a buggy and a horse lodged against a raft just below the ford, and supposing that some accident had happened, he immediately commenced a search, and in a short time found the body of Mr. Mendenhall, lying partly in the water and partly on the bank—he still held his whip in one hand and near by him was his carpet bag.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

How to Cure Tobacco

Tobacco should be very ripe when cut. In order to cure a fancy crop, it is necessary to select your tobacco as you cut it in order to get a house full as uniform as possible of plants that ripen a yellow color. Put your tobacco in the house as soon as possible after cutting it, putting six to eight plants on a stick four and a half feet long, placing the sticks at a distance on the *tier poles*, so that the tobacco does not touch after it is hung in the house. Commence firing immediately with coal, at one hundred degrees fahrenheit, twenty four hours—the next twelve hours one hundred and five degrees, the next six hours one hundred and ten degrees; then increase two and a half degrees every hour until you attain one hundred and sixty-five degrees, and remain at that until your tobacco is thoroughly cured. The stalk should be dry when you quit firing. As soon as your tobacco is soft enough to move after it is cured, move the sticks as close together as you can, that it may more effectually retain its color.

Have your barns all twenty feet square and five tier in the body, and as tight as you can make them. Have nine fires to each house, made of coal—either pine or oak, or any other wood is equally as good. It is necessary to keep the fires night and day.

A. F.

On Wednesday morning last a difficulty occurred at Emory and Henry College, Virginia, between a student from Georgia, named Reese, and John G. Brownlow, of Knoxville, Tennessee, son of Rev. W. G. Brownlow, in which the latter struck the former on the head with a stick. Reese died the same night.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

The State Constitution.

We have been a good deal surprised at the pretence set up by the Democratic papers, of reverence for the sacred Constitution of our State, and objection to disturbing the compromises agreed upon in 1835, by the Convention which amended it. But that surprise is vastly increased when we see the Democratic Convention held last week,—a body so much more intelligent than the body of Democratic Editors—solemnly resolve,

"That we are opposed to disturbing any of the sectional compromises of our Constitution State or National, and that we especially deprecate the introduction at this time by the Opposition party of North Carolina into our State politics of a question of constitutional amendment affecting the basis upon which our revenue is raised, believing it to be premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust."

Now as to the Editors who have harped upon this matter of the compromises of our State constitution, very few of them are familiar with the history or purpose of those compromises; but that the intelligent body of native and generally elderly gentlemen who composed the Democratic Convention should have set up such a bald pretence, indicates either an ignorance of which we did not suspect them, or a recklessness by no means creditable to their integrity.

We propose to show that the compromise now insisted on was *destroyed by the Democrats themselves*, and is of course no longer binding in one part the other being abrogated. And we propose to show that when it was destroyed, it was with a solemn warning of the very result now impending. We cannot do this in more clear and forcible terms than are presented by a speech of Gov. Graham in the State Senate in December 1854—a speech which was published at the time in the Observer and other State papers, and in pamphlet, and we have no doubt was listened to and read by many of the very persons who now profess to be shocked at the idea of 'disturbing' a compromise which they were then warned, (only five years ago,) they were about to destroy by passing the Free Suffrage bill.

We ask particular attention to some passages which we have italicised in the following extracts from Gov. Graham's speech, and indeed to the whole of the extracts:—

"Sir, to the most casual reader of the Act of 1835, it is perfectly manifest that the retention of the freehold qualification in electors of the Senate was as well defined and secured an object in the adjustment, then made, as taxation for the basis of representation in the Senate, and federal population of representation in the House, and a much better secured object, than any other provision of the amended Constitution, save these two.—And, as that adjustment was a compromise of a contention of thirty years, literally a treaty of peace, *the parties to it, and all others, will be exonorated from its further observance so soon as this one of its fundamental articles has been abandoned and annulled.* I wish this to be *known and remembered* by those who have such dreadful apprehensions from the call of a Convention, and whatever changes the Constitution may be destined to undergo, *that we may hear no complaint of a plighted faith, and a departure from the terms of compromise.* This original bill *sets the compromise at naught*, and leaves every man to take part in regard to amendments of the Constitution, as may seem right in his own eyes. Sir, there is no escape from this conclusion. You propose, by this bill, a plain and palpable violation of the compromise of 1835, and yet you evince a very salutary fear of losing the benefits of that compromise in other particulars. If there be, as you, I think, vainly apprehend, a serious or general disposition to disturb the basis of representation, you will have lost more than half your power of resistance to it, when you have broken the faith "which binds the moral elements of the world together."

"But, the change in the Constitution proposed by this original bill is not only a violation of the compromise, but if it be made and nothing more be done, it will destroy the balance between conflicting interests then established, and will be an act of gross injustice to the owners of landed property, as contra-distinguished from the owners of property in slaves. This may not be obvious at first sight, but I think it can be made perfectly apparent. We have already seen that a Constitution of a free government is like the human system, compounded of various parts, harmonized in one whole; and that such is the union of these parts with each other, that one cannot be disturbed without affecting others. It might be supposed by a superficial observer, that the human hand would be improved by cutting off the fingers of equal lengths, and the operation would be so simple that any child who could handle an axe could perform it. And yet we know that this curtailment of the extremity would wound nerves and blood vessels connecting with the brain and the heart, the very vitals of the system. So this apparently simple lopping off from the Constitution of the State, what is represented as a mere excrescence, under the captivating idea of a political right, would, from the connections and dependencies of this provision, produce effects reaching far beyond a mere question of equality in which aspect alone it is treated by the Executive, and has usually been considered by the public. I have already demonstrated that the freehold qualification required in the electors of this body was the landholder's defence against unequal taxation on his property, that for this purpose it was ordained by our fathers in the first Constitution, that for the same purpose it was revised and re-ordained by their children in 1835, and that the compromise Constitution then given to us was in other of its parts built upon this provision as upon a foundation stone. Being a member of the Legislature both in 1833 and 1834, and taking an humble part among the advocates for a Convention, I recollect something of the history of that Convention act, and of the negotiations by which a sufficient number of votes was given to the bill to allow the question to be determined by the people. Not only was it required that this qualification in Senatorial voters should be retained as a protection to landed property, but it was also required and conceded that the Convention should have power to make the capitation tax on slaves and white polls equal throughout the State; and it was morally certain from the manner in which the Convention was constituted, that it would be done, and it was done to the fullest extent of the power conferred. Sir, the language of Eastern gentlemen, addressed to their Western brethren, was substantially this: "Your property consists for the greater part in land. That is protected against unjust levies, by the power of the landholder to elect the Senate, that power we all agree is to be retained. But we own the larger portion of the slaves. Give us constitutional guarantee against undue taxes upon slaves, and other matters being arranged satisfactorily, we will go into convention, and give you equal representation." This was agreed to. The convention was called. It ordained that slaves, under twelve and over fifty years of age, should not be taxed at all; and those between those ages should be laid on white men. Thus, one half in number of all the slaves in the State is exempted by the constitution from taxation altogether; and the other half is exempted from all tax as property, but is liable only to the capitation tax imposed on white men. Thus, the two great subjects of property in the State, lands and slaves, were placed under the protection of the constitution, against unreasonable exactions by the Legislature—the lands retaining their old defence, by means of a political power in the hands of their owners, which enables them to have a veto on legislation, in one House of the General Assembly—the slaves having a still more effectual shield, not by means of a political power in the owner, but by a positive interdict upon the Legislature from laying its finger upon the one half of them for any levies for the support of Government, and upon the other half, only so heavily, or so lightly, as it lays it upon the white man with a vote in his hand. And now, sir, you propose by this "Free Suffrage" bill to take from the landholder the protection which he has had from the foundation of the Government, and by reason of the retention of which, protection was given to the slaveholder in 1835, and to permit the protection then for the first time allowed to the slaveholder to remain. This looks to me very much like taking out the foundation, and expecting the superstructure to remain, poised in mid air—very much like taking out a balance wheel from a complex machine, and expecting it to run on, as if never disturbed. Does any one doubt for a moment, that if the protection to land had not been continued in 1835, the guarantee in favor of slaves would never have been adopted? I was continuously a member of the General Assembly, from the ratification of the amended constitution, until 1840; and I am very sure, that after the compromise of 1835, down to that date, if a Western member had introduced a bill to amend the constitution, by annulling the guarantee in favor of slaves, or if an Eastern member had proposed a bill to amend the constitution, by abolishing the protection to lands, by doing away the qualification of voters for the Senate; either would have been charged with a breach of faith, and from whichever side the movement might have come, it would have provoked retaliation on the other.

"But, I may be told, that Eastern and Western parties have passed away. Be it so; I shall be the last to attempt to revive strifes merely sectional. But the great interests of society exist now as they existed in 1835; and although men may be individuated, and act no longer in sectional masses, the question still is of as much interest as ever—is there to be any check upon the Legislature, in the imposition of taxes on property? And if there is, on what species of property? Shall land, the most important of all property, be cast away, and bear such burdens as may be imposed at pleasure or of necessity, while slaves enjoy the exemptions now allowed?—Sir, I fear this subject of amending the constitution has been considered too much with reference merely to equality on days of election. Let us become a people of equal rights and equal privileges, says the Governor, in his message. The problem really to be solved is not one of political equality merely, but of taxable equality also. And whilst I do not object to all free citizens casting equal votes on days of election, I must insist that along with that change in the constitution, there shall be security for as near an approach to equality as possible on the days of taxgathering, and, when the sheriff makes his annual round, for the collection of the revenue, that each man shall contribute according to his several ability, for the support of Government. It has been treated as a question solely between the landholder and non-landholder, in regard to equality of votes. It is an equally important question between the landholder and the slaveholder, and white poll, in regard to taxation. We must view things as they are. What are the great subjects of taxation in the State, from which revenue is to be derived? Lands, slaves, and white polls. You may derive something handsome from taxes on moneys at interest, and stocks in Banks, or other corporations, and a pittance from what is laid on your daughter's piano, you wife's silver spoons, *et cetera*, but your main reliance for revenue is upon the three sources just mentioned. These three interests were all represented in the convention of 1835, were parties to the treaty then made, and are all protected against unequal burdens under existing constitution.—The land, by the power of its owner to select the Senator; the white poll, by his power to select the House of Commons, and the slave property, by the guaranty already mentioned. There is, and was designed to be, between them, mutual checks against inequality of imposition. By this bill you destroy this system; you strike from the landholder his power of defence, while you leave to the slaveholder his impenetrable shield. You set out with the Quixotic idea of establishing equal political rights, and end by creating an unequal and unjust exposure to taxation, a greater mischief and grievance than that you designed to remedy; a natural consequence of undertaking to deal with the complicated subject of the constitution by piecemeal. Sir, suppose this Senate were sitting as a convention, with power to make and propose a whole constitution to the people of the State, (and that is the situation in which we should place ourselves, when we come to devise amendments,) and that we had progressed so far as to establish two branches of the Legislature, and to ordain that the electors for each should be the same—that we had further voted that land should be liable to taxation at the will of the Legislature, without any restraint, and then that same member should propose to restrain the General Assembly from taxing slaves, as provided in the present constitution, how many votes do you suppose the proposition would receive? Would it not be at once replied, and perhaps with some impatience, "No, we have refused any restraint in regard to land, and it would be unjust therefore, to provide one as to slaves." And is the injustice any the less, because, both lands and slaves being protected under the present constitution, you strike out the protection of one and leave that of the other, than if you had a new constitution to make, you refuse protection to lands and inserted it for slaves?—Sir, this subject has sooner or later to be met on manly and intelligent ground. When you take away the present constitutional protection to land, there are two alternatives open to your adoption, one of which you will be compelled to take; and these are either to insert a new provision which shall afford the protection you have taken away, unaccompanied by political power, or to strike out all protection to property of every kind, and leave it to be taxed at the pleasure of the Legislature. For, Sir, when it shall become known to the people of the State that you have sent them a constitution, as you propose to do by this Bill, in which no property is protected from taxation except slaves, and that, of these, one half cannot be taxed at all, and the other half only as white polls, *you will have produced a war upon the interest of the slaveholder, quite as fierce as that you are now waging against the landholder.* Let no one accuse me of desiring to produce such a contest. The charge would be as unjust as untrue. A slaveholder myself to a considerable amount of the estate with which I am endeavoring to provide for a somewhat numerous family, I have every reason to desire security and protection to that species of property. But when we are called on to consider propositions for change in the structure of the Government, it is necessary to analyze society, and see of what elements it is composed, and how they consist together. And as a matter of policy, I do not wish to see slave property enjoy the "bad eminence" of being the sole favorite of the constitution, and subjecting its owners to a public sentiment which cannot be otherwise than injurious; and as a public servant, charged with the duty of guarding alike all the interests of the State, and to allow to none an advantage above another—I cannot and will not consent to put the landholder without the pale of the protection of the constitution and leave the slaveholder within it."

* * * * * * *

"I repeat, sir, it is a delicate, and by no means an agreeable task, thus to review the great interests of the State, and place them in apparent antagonism But it is necessary that we shall realize what we are about, when an amendment to the Constitution is urged which is in the nature of an attack on one species of property, and survey the whole field before us. The landholders are not a majority of the people, but they approach much nearer to it than the slaveholders, and when you have triumphed over them, and exposed their land to unlimited taxatiou, especially when you accompany it with a new tax bill, *they will turn upon you and demand a repeal of the protection against taxes on slaves, and will find recruits enough to carry it as by storm.* Thus a contest is to be begun, of which no man can tell the end.

"Sir, it is to avoid these consequences that I offer the amendment under consideration. Since you propose, as I have shown, to abandon and violate the compromise of 1835, to annihilate the checks and balances then established between conflicting interests, to allow one of these interests an advantage it could never have obtained but for that which you propose to abolish in another, the earlier and more calmly you can settle the matter the better. When a compact becomes disregarded or misunderstood, and there is a determination to get rid of its terms, it is high time to call together the parties who formed it, and let them agree upon new stipulations."

The Iredell Express.

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE,

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1860.

Our Terms.

THE "IREDELL EXPRESS" is published upon the following Terms, from which there will be no deviation. Subscribers therefore will govern themselves accordingly.

1 copy one year, if paid in advance,	$2 00;
If paid within 3 months,	2 25;
If paid within 6 months,	2 50;
If not paid till the end of the subscription year,	3 00.

Justice Demands that—Like Values in Slaves Should Pay, Equal Taxes with Lands and other Taxable Property.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN POOL,

OF PASQUOTANK.

Statesville Market—Merchants.

Our merchants are now receiving and opening their stocks of Spring and seasonable goods, which embraces larger stocks and better assortments than ever was brought into this market before. The styles too are very beautiful, and, we are informed, that prices at which most articles will be sold will rule lower than formerly, the goods having been purchased cheaper. Stocks of groceries will be very heavy. The fact is people must have goods, whether made at the North or elsewhere, and the sooner our capitalists go to manufacturing such articles as the public demand, the better it will be for the South. But until this is done, supplies must come from abroad.

Trade has been very thrifty here the past season—a great deal of produce was brought into the market and sold for long prices, cash when the seller requested it. Our merchants are proverbial for their fair dealing and liberality to customers.

A District Convention.

It is time that the Whigs of the Sixth Congressional District, were taking steps to hold a Convention and nominate an Elector for the district, and also, to appoint a delegate to the National Union Convention, which is to meet in Baltimore on the 9th May next.

Thomasville Boot and Shoe Manufactories.

We next visited Mr. Shelley's Ladies' boot and shoe manufactory, which is also upon an enlarged scale, and designed to supply the wants of the South, with articles in that line. The finest and best qualities of Ladies boots, gaiters and ties are manufactured by Mr. Shelley, of calfskin, seal, morocco, lasting, cloth, &c. None but the best and most skilful workmen upon ladies' work are employed; and none but the best materials are used. The establishment is supplied with all the implements, machines, &c., which modern skill has discovered to manufacture shoes rapidly, and at the same time in the best manner. Five or six different styles are manufactured at this establishment (enough for a merchant's assortment) and the wholesale prices are not higher than what is charged for Northern work, of inferior quality. Merchants who purchase of Mr. Shelley will have no old, unsaleable stock left upon their hands—every pair will sell—they are equal to "custom-make."

In addition to these establishments, a large building is completing, to accommodate a manufactery of fine Boots, Brogans and Shoes for gentlemen, to commence in a few weeks. We understood, likewise, that other branches of manufacturing would be introduced into Thomasville in a short while.

Thomasville has many advantages for growing into a manufacturing town—its position on the N. C. Railroad—healthfulness—cheap living—pure water—excellent schools moral society, &c., give to it superior advantages for industrial pursuits. There are no loafers or idlers about the place—no grog-shops. While other places have been talking of starting manufactories, the people of Thomasville have commenced in good earnest to manufacture articles of prime necessity for the South; and by their energy and enterprize have added another chaplet to the fame of the Old North State. THOMASVILLE is determined to become the Lynn of North Carolina; and can in a short while supply every pair of boots and shoes that will be wanting in the South. Merchants of the South, when you go North to buy goods which the South cannot supply, stop in Thomasville and there buy your shoes.

The name of Mr. Vallandigham, whose name appears in the Congressional reports very often, should be pronounced Vallan-degam, as if the *h* were dropped. We charge nothing for the information.

The British Reviews.

We have received from the American publishers, Leonard Scott & Co., the North British Review for February. Table of contents: Salon Life—Madame Recamier; Coast Defences and Rifle Corps; Erasmus as a Satirist; The Science of Scripture; Austria; Form and Color; Wesleyan Methodism; Ceylon and the Singhalese; Pro. George Wilson; Fossil Prints; Recent Publications.

For terms of these Reviews, see advertisement in this issue.

N. C. Planter.

This meritorious Agricultural Journal is regular in its monthly visits, and is always well laden with farm-intelligence. Every farmer should subscribe for it. Address A. M. Gorman, Raleigh, N. C. Price, $1 a year in advance.

Kerosene Lamp Oil.

Jamison, Simonton & Co., advertise a very superior article of Kerosene Lamp Oil, which is very clear and burns beautifully.

We have received the Journal of Education for the current month. Contents: The Family, War of the Regulation (part 2,) Working Teachers, Extract from the Report of the General Superintendent, Spelling, &c. Address, J. D. Campbell, Greensboro', N. C.—Price $1 a year in advance.

Milliner and Mantua Maker.

Attention is invited to the card of Mrs. Rutledge, who has taken a residence near the College, where she will conduct the Millinery and Mantua-making business.

Clothing Manufactory.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. O. S. BALDWIN, who is engaged in manufacturing Clothing for the million, at his Establishment in Wilmington, upon a large scale. Mr. Baldwin is doing more to promote the independence of the South, in his line of business, than any gentleman we know, and is deserving universal patronage.

☞ Our Texas and Missouri correspondence, is crowded out this week. It will keep very well until the next issue.

Congress.

In the Senate, on Monday, the resolutions as to Hyatt's case were discussed at length. The substance of the preamble and report is, that Thaddeus Hyatt, a witness summoned by the committee, has failed to give a satisfactory excuse for not appearing before them, and still declining to testify upon the summons, be committed to the common jail until he obeys the command of the Senate.—The report was adopted, 44 to 10, and the witness was remanded to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, to be placed in the common jail until prepared to obey the mandate of the Senate. The noes were Black Republicans, and Mr. Toombs, Georgia Democrat.

On Tuesday, Mr. Toombs introduced a bill to establish a uniform Bankrupt Law throughout the United States. The bill to remodel the Court of Claims (heretofore noted) was passed.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Gilmer introduced a bill to do equal justice to all the States, [in relation to land grants, &c.] which was referred, Mr. Dawes, (Republican,) from the committee on Elections, reported in favor of allowing A. J. Williamson, contesting the seat of Mr. Sickles of N. Y., time to take testimony. Mr. Gilmer, from the minority, reported that the contestant had not complied with the usages in contested elections by giving notice, and had therefore lost his right to contest the seat.

The Homestead bill was passed, 115 to 66. The N. C. members present voted against it. Absent, Messrs. Craige, Leach, and Winslow.

On Tuesday, Mr. Vallandigham attempted to revive a table bill for the better arming of the Militia of the States. Diplomatic appropriations were discussed.

John Pool Esq.

With this gentleman, who is the candidate of the Opposition for Governor, we have had the pleasure of an intimate acquaintance for four years, and as a man he is whole-souled, generous-hearted and a true friend. As a debater and speaker he has not his superior of his age, we do not believe, in the United States. With overwhelming democratic majorities against him in the two last Legislatures he seldom failed to carry any question—not strictly party—to which he chose to devote his energies. His power of invective and oratory always seemed to us like a vigorous farmer laying low the grass with a freshly sharpened scythe. We have seen him single handed combat the whole democratic side of the Senate and when the vote was taken carry his point by a large majority. We have listened with pleasure many a time to his strong arguments put forth with such unresisting power, and others have often done the same. In the Senate he was respected and feared and wherever his sledge hammer power was exercised, whatever he opposed fell crushed, mangled into atoms before him.—He will make a canvass long to be remembered by the people of this State.

It has been said that his record as to the West is very bad, upon examination we learn from the journals that he voted for the bill to allow county subscriptions to the French Broad Road, that he voted for the bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Rutherford Road, that he also voted for the Western Extension bill.

Asheville Advocate.

The Troubles in Texas

Major Ben McCulloch left here possessed of Mr. Buchanan's private views, to be communicated to Gen. Houston, who, it is understood, will shortly take up his position on the Rio Grande to await the action of the Senate on the treaty. If it be rejected, then some step will be taken to test Gen. Houston's strength and popularity of his proposed protectorate. Money will not be wanting. Years ago English capital was offered Gen. Houston if he would head the movement for a protectorate, and the same parties say they are still ready to supply the sinews of war, while large numbers of volunteers have tendered their services. Private information from Gen. Houston, of a reliable character, states that he only awaits action on the bill now pending before Congress providing for a Regiment of Texas Rangers. Should Gen. Houston's movements meet public approval, he will aim to reach the City of Mexico and establish a permanent Government. He will not go into the interior unless supported in the rear.

Messrs. Reagan and Hamilton appear before the Military Committee on Tuesday next, to urge action in favor of the bill providing for a Texas Regiment, the same with that reported in the Senate. The impression is that the Committee will report the bill, and recommend its passage.

Wash. Cor. N. Y. Times, 12.

The Independent Union Club of New York published an address nominating the Hon. John Minor Botts for the Presidency, and the Hon. Thos. Corwin, for the Vice Presidency. The address is signed by Ex-Gov. Clarke, John Sessions, and C. Thompson, committee.

Judicial Testimony.

Rowland Burr, Esq., justice of the peace in Toronto, and jail commissioner for nearly twenty, years in a statement to the Canadian Parliament says that nine out of ten of the male prisoners and 19 out of 20 of the female, have been brought there by intoxicating liquors. He examined nearly 2,000 prisoners in the jails throughout Canada, two-thirds of whom were males, and nearly all signed a petition for a Maine liquor law many of them stating that their only hope of being saved from ruin was to go where intoxicating liquors could not be sold. In four years there were 25,000 prisoners in the jails of Canada, 22,000 of whom were brought there by intoxicating liquors. He has kept a record of the liquor dealers of a single street in Toronto, 100 in number, for 54 years past. In these families there have been 214 drunkards, 45 widows and 235 orphans left, 44 sudden deaths, 13 suicides, 203 premature deaths by drunkenness, 4 murders, 3 executions, 1,915 years of human life estimated to have been lost by drunkenness, and a loss of property once owned in real estate amounting to $293,500.

Edward Bates Nominated by Missouri.

At a full caucus of the old Whig and American members of the Missouri Legislature, held just before adjournment on the 17th inst., the following resolution, nominating Judge Bates for the Presidency, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the spotless character, proved patriotism and conservative statesmanship of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Edward Bates, as well as his unbounded devotion to the Union, point him out as the man, above all others, best qualified for the office of President of the United States in the present position of affairs; and we hereby present his name to the people of the Union for that position, giving at the same time our solemn assurance that, should he be a candidate, he will receive the electoral vote of Missouri.

Vincent Witcher, Esq. Committed—Bail Refused.

It is stated that the examination of Vincent Witcher, Esq., for the killing of the three brothers, James, Ralph and Johnson Clement, at Dickinson's store, Franklin county, on Saturday, the 24th of February, has resulted in his committal to jail for trial. Bail was asked but refused. Mr. John Anthony Smith, a grand-son, and Mr. Addison Witcher, son of Mr. Vincent Witcher, who were likewise implicated, have been sent on for trial before an Examining Court, which is to be held on Monday next, the 19th instant.—*Petersburg Express*, 14.

Troops for Texas.

Lieutenant General Scott has addressed an order to Assistant Quartermaster General Tompkins, at New York, from which it appears that all the disposable troops of the United States army are to be concentrated in Texas for the protection of the frontier.

Mr. Pool and Equal Taxation.

The Standard and the Journal and the Democrat have made a marvelous discovery, viz: that Mr. Pool voted against certain *ad valorem* bills before the last Legislature. Very good reasons can be given for his vote, and Mr. Pool will doubtless make them known in good time. We do not see how he could have voted for Mr. Bledsoe's proposition; for he was elected to the Legislature to make laws under the Constitution, not in plain violation of one of its provisions, as Mr. Bledsoe proposed to do: Nor for a proposition to call a Convention to amend the Constitution on a most important point at that time not mooted before his constituents, who had sent him to the Legislature on other issues and for other purposes.—*Fay. Observer.*

From the Raleigh Register.

MR. EDITOR: I stepped into the Democratic Convention the other day and took a look at the prominent actors in the great drama of humbuggery. There was Gov. Reid, whom the Democracy had thrown overboard, presiding. There was Spelman, an Englishman, Fulton, an Irishman, Sinclair, a Scotchman, and Foster, a Maine man, acting as Secretaries, and all Democratic editors, while Walsh, an Irishman, Wm. Benj. Smith, a former K. N., and Whitaker, a tried-to-be K. N., and Holden, a renegade Whig, were the Democratic editors in attendance.

Among the most prominent actors were Avery, Kerr, Steele, Barringer, and Bledsoe, all renegade Whigs, and Walter F. Leak, a distribution Democrat, and Edwards, who *killed* Free Suffrage.

With these things before their eyes, how can Democrats have the impudence to say one word about the composition of the Opposition party.

Besides, Mr. Editor, these men—some of them never speak to each other—some are *ad valorem* some *anti-ad valorem*; yet these same men—a miscellaneous crowd they are—have the face to call on such men as Badger and Graham, and other prominent Whigs, to come over to them and help save the country! God deliver us from such Union lovers as these.

Hon. J. M. Leach.

The friends of the Hon. J. M. Leach will be pained to learn that he has been prevented for a few days, from attending to his duties in the House on account of the death of one of his children. This is the second time within the last few weeks, that Gen. Leach has been called upon to mourn over the loss of those who were very near and dear to him. If the sympathies of thousands of devoted friends, can administer any consolation to Mr. Leach in his bereavement, he can rest assured that he has them.—*G. Pat.*

A Mental Reservation.

When the platform of the late Democratic Convention was about to be voted on, Mr. Bledsoe moved for a division of the question so as to vote on the resolution denouncing *ad valorem* separately. Mr. Bledsoe said that from principle and policy, he was opposed to that resolution—that he would defend and endorse the platform of the party, but could not vote against *ad valorem*. Mr. Bledsoe will find thousands of good Democrats who will take the same stand; they cannot and they will not vote against *ad valorem*. Mr. S. E. Williams, of Caswell, was also for a division, but said he would go the platform with a "mental reservation in regard to *ad valorem*.

Greensborough Patriot.

Virginia Resolutions.

We insert below a correct copy of the resolutions passed by both Houses of the Virginia Legislature, declining the proposition to send Commissioners to a general conference of the slaveholding States. The vote upon these resolutions in the Senate was: yeas thirty-one, nays forty-two.

Resolved by the General Assembly, That we have received with deep sensibility the communications which South Carolina and Mississippi have made to the authorities of this commonwealth through their commissioners, Hon. C. G. Memminger and Hon. P. B. Starke, and we hail with lively gratification the renewed manifestations of that fraternal affection which has hitherto characterized the relations of South Carolina and Mississippi with Virginia.

Resolved, That we perform a pleasing duty in recording and communicating to the authorities of South Carolina and Mississippi our high appreciation of the ability, dignity, and courtesy with which their commissioners have discharged the important duties of their mission.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Virginia, recognizing in our present relation with the non-slaveholding States an imperative necessity for decisive measures, does not yet distrust the capacity of the Southern States, by a wise and firm exercise of their reserved powers, to protect the rights and liberties of the people, and to preserve the Federal Union. For this purpose we earnestly desire the concurrent action of the Southern States. But the General Assembly respectfully submit for the consideration of South Carolina and Mississippi, and all our sister States of the South, that efficient co-operation will be more safely had by such direct legislative action of the several States as may be necessary and proper, than through the agency of any assemblage which can exercise no legislative power except to debate and advise.

Resolved, therefore, That, in the opinion of the General Assembly, it is inexpedient to appoint deputies to the conference proposed by South Carolina and Mississippi.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to communicate the foregoing resolutions to the Governors of the States of South Carolina and Mississippi, and to the Governors of each of the other slaveholding States.

Resolved, That the President of the Senate and the Chairman of the House of Delegates transmit to Hon. C. G. Memminger and Hon. P. B. Starke a copy of the foregoing resolutions.—*Washington Constitution.*

Rail Road Between New Orleans and Mobile.

The Baton Rouge, La., correspondent of the Picayune, says:

"That, in the House, Mr. Austin, of New Orleans, presented a bill to incorporate the New Orleans and Mobile Rail Road Company. Its capital stock is fixed at five millions of dollars. The road is intended to run from the suburbs of New Orleans, near the foot of Canal street, on Metairie Ridge, and from thence to Fort Mc Combe, crossing the bayou just above, on to Fort Pike, at which point the road will cross the Rigolettes by a bridge having a draw of one hundred feet, so that navigation will be kept open at all times. From thence to Pearl river, which stream will be crossed by draw bridges to Bay St. Louis, continuing to Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Pascagoula, and thence to Mobile. The road will connect Mobile with New Orleans by a run of five hours, and its importance to the commerce of New Orleans is too plain to need comment. We are just as much in want of this road as New York was for a road to Boston or Philadelphia. The parties applying for this charter are men of great experience and energy, being old rail road men, and all citizens of Louisiana.'"

The road here alluded to ought to have been built years ago. We think that it would be a great benefit to Mobile.—*Mobile Tribune.*

The Difference.

The difference between democracy and whiggery, is very marked and distinct, in many things. It might be considered odious to point them out, and we therefore forbear, yet these differences cannot fail to strike the observant and intelligent, nor can they fail to make a favorable impression in favor of the whigs. We would simply call the attention of our readers to the fact, that in the late whig Convention, large whig slaveholders of the East, came up manfully and said that the Constitution should be altered, so that their negroes should be taxed equally with other property. On the other hand, the large democratic slaveholders of the East—declared that to tax their negroes would be "dangerous and unjust." Mark the difference. The Eastern whigs see no danger in taxing their negroes—nor do they think it unjust.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Seed Yielding a Thousand Fold.

A cotemporary journal says—"The price paid for a newspaper is like seed sown in the ground it brings back a thousand fold its value. Some people, however, don't believe it. They think two or three dollars a year, paid for a paper, is so much paid for a luxury, whereas, the truth is, it is so much paid for a prime necessity. A family without a newspaper, children brought up ignorant of the world and its concerns! Is there a family where the light of this "full-orbed" thought has not penetrated?

OBITUARY.

DIED,

In Lexington, on the 4th instant, LIZZIE ESTELLE, infant daughter of Hon. J. M. and Mrs. L. L. Leach, aged 2 years.

O. S. BALDWIN,

MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHING

AND DEALER IN

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, AND VESTINGS,

GENT'S UNDER WEAR,

FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,

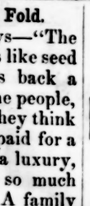
Gloves, Suspenders, Hosiery, Ties, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Bathing Towels, Umbrellas, Canes, Trunks, Bags, Valises, Toilet Articles, &c., &c.,

THE MOST RELIABLE QUALITIES AT LOWEST PRICES.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited at 38 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C. 16:6t

ATTENTION!

INDEPENDENT IREDELL BLUES.



YOU are hereby commanded to appear in Statesville, on FRIDAY, the 30th inst, at 11 O'clock, in Winter Uniform. By order of

A. K SIMONTON, Capt.

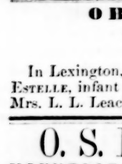
R. F. SIMONTON, O. S.

KEROSENE LAMP OIL, A Superior article for sale by

mar 23 60:16 JAMISON, SIMONTON & Co.

MILLINER AND MANTUA MAKER.

MRS. MARY W. RUTLEDGE.



Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Statesville and the vicinity, that she is now prepared to execute all orders in the above line, in a neat and Fashionable style, on the shortest notice. She hopes from long experience in the business, to be able to please all who may favor her with their patronage.

All orders from a distance punctually attended to.

RESIDENCE, the house formerly occupied by Mr. A. Moore, opposite the College.

March 23 '60 16:4t

Cheap Tin-Ware!

JAMES P. FLANNAGAN, at the Sign of the

BIG COFFEE-POT,

Keeps a good assortment of TIN, made of the very best material, and is selling at Wholesale and Retail, *Lower than the lowest, and Cheaper than the cheapest.*

ROOFING & GUTTERING

and all JOBS in his line will be done in the most approved manner.

JAMES P. FLANNAGAN.

Statesville, March 23, 1860 16:3m

Dwelling House for Rent.—The Dwelling House and Lot belonging to Mr. R. C. McCalla, at present occupied by Mr. Wallace, will be for rent from the 1st of April next.

For terms apply at the Store of

mr23 WALLACE & ELIAS.

HAS taken Rooms in the Simonton House where, he will be pleased to wait on all who desire his Services. mr16:15tf

C. M. & G LINES,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

HEAVY DOUBLE-SOLED BROGANS,

SINGLE-SOLED BROGANS, GENTS' KIP

BROGANS,

AND

OXFORD TIES,

AT WHOLESALE,

Thomasville,.....N. C.

Particular attention paid to Double-Soled Brogans, for negro wear, which are warranted to do good service at a

Low Price.

The patronage of the Southern people is respectfully solicited to this Home Establishment, with the assurance that every article sold by us, shall be of a good quality, and at

A Moderate Price.

march 16'60 15:1y

J. SHELLY,

MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' FINE SHOES.

BOOTS & GAITERS,

THOMASVILLE, N. C.

Which he sells at Wholesale

Orders for Shoes by the quantity promptly attended to. mr16'60:15:1y

M'LEAN HOUSE,

Statesville, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES PLEASURE in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has received a liberal share of patronage for the last two years, and respectfully solicits a continuance.

He has procured additional ROOMS for BOARDERS, and TRAVELERS, and has enlarged his Barn Lot, made good Stables, will keep good Ostlers and plenty of such as the country affords, to feed on; and no pains spared to furnish a GOOD TABLE, and make all comfortable who may favor him with a call, at reasonable prices.

JOS. A. M'LEAN, *Proprietor.*

Statesville, March 13, 1860.-tf.

VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, IN STATESVILLE,

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS his **DWELLING HOUSE and LOT,** in the town of Statesville. They are located near to and west of the Female College, and is the most desirable property in the place. The House is a large two story, new, built in the modern style; with Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stables, &c. The Lot contains Two Acres, fronts on three streets, and is well enclosed.

Terms will be made easy.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber or the Editor of the Iredell Express.

W. S. TATE.

March 16, 1860.-tf.

Grand Opening

OF

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

At the NEW CASH STORE of

WALLACE & ELIAS;

Where they are receiving daily the Latest Styles of Fancy DRY GOODS. Consisting of Beautiful

SILKS,
TISSUES,
BAREGES,
ORGANDIES,
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
MUSLINS,
& CALICOES

A Beautiful Assortment of the Latest Fashions of **Mantillas, Shawls** and **Mantels; Fine Bonnets,** and the best qualities of Ladies and Misses

SHOES AND GAITERS.

A large quantity of LINENS, LONG CLOTHS and SHEETINGS for Family use. EMBROIDERIES and HOSIERY at low figures.

A Splendid Assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

for Gent's, Youth's and Boy's wear. **HATS, CAPS,** and the Best **BOOTS & SHOES** always kept on hand.

A very large assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware, Drugs, Medicines, Sadlery and Jewelry;

and many other articles to numerous to mention: To all of which we most respectfully solicit the patronage of the Public in general, and we are sure that nobody can compete with us in giving Bargains, as our MOTTO is

"Quick Sales and small Profits."

Come one, come All to the NEW CASH STORE of

WALLACE & ELIAS,

March 9, 1860. tf next door to the "Iredell Express" Office.

Markets

Statesville Market—Mar. 23, 1860.

Bacon	0 12	@0 12½	Feathers	0 35	@0 40
Beef	0 4½	@0 5½	Flour	4 50	@5 00
Beeswax	0 25	@030	Flaxseed	1 00	
Butter	0 15	@0 18	Hides, dry		0 15
Coffee	0 14	@0 16½	Green		0 06
Candles,			Lard	0 11	@0 12
Tallow		0 20	Linseycl	0 30	@0 35
Adamantine	0 30	@0 35	Molasses	0 40	@0 65
Corn	0 65	@0 70	Nails	0 06	@0 07
Chickens	0 10	@0 12	Peas	0 65	@0 75
Dried Apples, peeled		0 03½	Rags	0 03	
Dried Peaches, peeled		0 10	Rice	0 06	
unpeeled		0 03½	Salt	2 75	@3 00
Eggs, doz	0 12		Sugar	0 10	@0 12
			Loaf	0 16	@0 18
			Tallow	0 10	@0 12
			Wheat	0 90	@1 00

Charlotte Market—Mar. 19, 1860.

Bacon,			Rye	0 00	@0 00
Hams	0 12½	@0 00	Peas	0 80	@0 00
Sides	0 11	@0 11	Beans, white	0 75	
Hog	0 10½	@0 00	Oats	0 60	@0 65
Beeswax	0 25	@0 28	Meal	0 00	@0 85
Butter	0 12½	@0 15	Hides,		
Candles,			Dry	0 12	@0 12½
Adamantine	0 25	@0 30	Green	0 05	@0 05½
Sperm	0 40		Iron,		
Coffee,			Comm.	0 04	@0 05
Rio	0 14	@0 15	Rolled	0 05	@0 05½
Laguira	0 17	@0 00	Lard	0 12½	@0 13
Java	0 00	@0 20	Molasses,		
Cotton,			N. O.	0 70	@0 75
Fair to good	0 10	@0 10½	Su. Ho.	0 50	@0 60
Ordin to mid.	0 09	@0 09½	W. I.	0 00	@0 40
Flour,			Nails	0 05	@0 06
Ex sup. in bbls	6 25	@0 00	Salt, sck.	1 50	@0 00
In bags	3 12½	@0 00	Spirits,		
Superfi.	3 00	@0 00	Rye wh	0 75	@0 00
Fine	0 00	@0 00	N. C.	0 55	@0 61
Grain,			Ap. Br.	0 60	@0 75
Wheat	1 30	@1 37	Peach	0 75	@1 00
Corn	0 80	@0 85	Sugars,		
			N. Orl.	0 10	@0 12½
			Loaf	0 14	@0 15

Salisbury Market—March 20, 1860.

Apples,			Molasses.		
Dried	0 50	@1 00	Cuba	0 40	@0 45
Bacon	0 11½	@0 12½	N. Orl.	0 65	@0 70
Beeswax	0 20	@0 25	Musco.	0 45	@0 50
Candles,			Nails cut	0 05	@0 06
Adamantine	0 23	@0 30	Oats	0 40	@0 50
Coffee,			Oils,		
Rio	0 12½	@0 14	Tanners	0 50	@0 00
Java	0 17	@0 22½	Rags, ℔	0 2½	
Cotton	0 10	@0 11	Salt, sck.	1 90	@2 00
Corn	0 75	@0 80	Sugar,		
" Meal	0 75	@0 80	Brown	0 08	@0 10
Feathers	0 30	@0 35	Crush	0 12	@0 15
Flour,			Clar.	0 11	@0 12
℔ bbl.	5 60	@5 90	Tallow	0 10	@0 12
℔ sack	2 60	@2 80	Wheat,		
Iron, bar	0 05		White	1 25	@1 30
Lard	0 11	@0 12	Red	1 00	@1 20
			Wool	0 25	@0 30

HATHAWAY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF MOLASSES & SUGAR,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Wilmington, N. C.

OFFER FOR SALE—

800 Bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java COFFEE.

300 Hhds and 100 Barrels strictly choice new crop Cardenas MOLASSES, in new and bright packages—*direct* from Cardenas.

100 Barrels Crushed and Clarified SUGARS

200 " and 50 Half do. *first quality* new Halifax Cut HERRING.

400 Kegs NAILS, various sizes.

40 Hhds choice Cincinnati BACON.

300 Barrels choice New Orleans SYRUP & MOLASSES, to arrive.

300 Boxes very best brands Spern and Adamantine CANDLES.

We also keep constantly on hand, for sale at Wholesale—Sugar in Hhds, Syrup, Lard, Soda, Starch, Soap, Tea, Spice, Ginger, Cream of Tartar, Pepper, Havana Segars, Mullets, Salt, Rice, &c., &c. 14:6w

Wilmington, N C. March 9, 1860

THE CELEBRATED JACK,

"CROCKET,"

WILL stand the ensuing season at his Stable, in the

Town of Statesville, N. C.

See Bills. T. M. YOUNG.

March 9, 60 11:tf

BOOKS.

BURKE & STEWART

ARE prepared to furnish any body with any Books that may be wanted, at short notice. They have all kinds, on the most reasonable terms, together with a large lot of **Wall Paper.** Writing paper, Inks, and Stationary generally.

TEACHERS will find it to their advantage to send them their orders. In fact any Book you may want, can be had at Burke & Stewart's Wholesale & Retail Book Store, Salisbury, N. C.

☞ Send and get a Catalogue of their Books. BURKE & STEWART,

Feb 24 60 12:tf Salisbury, N. C.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

THE Subscriber is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Blacksmith line, at the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Hendrix, west of the Court House. I warrant the work to be well done and charges reasonable. Give me a call. Y. S. DEAN.

January 13 '60 6:3m

OATES & WILLIAMS,

Commission Merchants,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will receive consignments of Corn, Flour, Wheat, Peas, or any other Produce, and sell to best advantage, giving their own personal attention to all shipments made them.

REFERANCE:

Wm. Johnston, Esq. Gen. John A. Young, mr 2'60 H. W. Guion, Esq. 13:2m

NOTICE.

I WILL sell as Commissioner, under an order of the County Court of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on Wednesday the 14th day of March next,

TWO VALUABLE NEGRO BOYS,

One named JESSEE, aged about twenty-five years, and RUFUS, aged about eleven years.

Said slaves will be sold on a credit of Six months, with interest from date, bond and approved security will be required of the purchaser. JULIUS R. SIMONTON,

Feb 24 '60 13tds Commissioner.

North Carolina Mechanics'

SNOW CAMP

MACHINE SHOP

AND

FOUNDRY,

Alamance County, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this establishment would inform their friends and the public generally, that they are still manufacturing

FROM TWO TO SIX HORSE POWER

Wheat Threshing Machines,

With Wrought or Cast Iron Cylinders, of all sizes, either portable or stationary.

These Machines will be manufactured with the improvement of Cast Steel Journals and Composition boxes for the Cylinders which will reduce the friction 15 per cent, with very small advance on former Prices.

SUGAR CANE CRUSHERS.

We are also manufacturing, upon the best model, a superior article of *Sugar Cane Crushers*, which have sufficient capacity, with one good horse, to extract 50 gallons of juice per hour, and it only occupies a space of about 3 feet, so that the mill is very portable. We do not hesitate to say, that our Cane Crushers are the best that have ever been introduced into the State, and every farmer growing cane should possess one.

We still manufacture

Factory Gear, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Grist and Saw Mill irons of every description, Cutting Machines, Corn Shellers, Smut Machines and all kinds of Castings and Machine Work

made to order, at Short notice

A good supply of material on hand, and the work done by experienced workmen, and under the supervision of the proprietors, who are practical mechanics. Having had many years experience, they do not hesitate to say, that no effort will be spared on their part to give general satisfaction.

Send in your orders for those celebrated Machines, that you may be furnished in good time for this season.

Any thing in our line will be delivered on the N. C. Railroad at Graham's, marked as directed.

Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

All orders for work, or letters on business, addressed to S. Dixon, Davidson & Co., Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C., will receive prompt attention,

SOLOMON DIXON,
CALEB DIXON,
PERRY DAVIDSON,
P. S. BENBOW,
Proprietors.

☞ E. B. DRAKE & SON,
Agents, Statesville, N. C.

March 2, 1860 13:tf

THRESHING MACHINES

The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of WHEELER, MILLICK & CO.'S *CELEBRATED*

THRESHING MACHINES,

which have given universal satisfaction wherever tried, and are warranted, when sold, to give satisfaction or no sale.

A one horse Machine will thresh and separate the wheat from straw, 125 to 150 bushels per day. A two horse, 200 to 250 bushels. A two horse, with a combined winnower, will thresh and clean 200 to 250 bushels per day.

Machines will be delivered in Fayetteville, Asheboro', or any point on the North Carolina Railroad.

Persons desirous to have Threshing Machines for the approaching Harvest, should order early, to insure getting them in time.

For further information, address the subscriber at Troy's Store, Randolph co., N.C.

JOHN B. TROY.

March 2 1860 13tjuly

WHEAT!

WANTED

10,000 BUSHELS

OF GOOD WHEAT!

FOR which the HIGHEST market price will be paid—IN CASH.

JOS. W. STOCKTON.

sville, Feb. 21, 1860. 12-tf.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA and SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS and ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS and SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA or TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA and INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE or ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaints, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them.—The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

S. J. Rickert, Statesville.

King, Hege & Co., Lexington; D. B. Gaither, Newton. At wholesale by Hairland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston; H. McLinn, Wilmington; M. A. & C A. Santos, Norfolk; Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond. Feb 24, 1860:1y.

SIMONTON HOUSE.

Statesville, N. C.

A. D. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

THE Undersigned having taken a lease of the above popular Establishment, informs the public, that his best exertions shall be used to furnish the Travelling and resident community with the best and most satisfactory accommodations, equal with the best hotels in the country, and for moderate charges. The

TABLE

will, at all times, be spread with the best the country affords, and every attention devoted for the comfort of Guests.

A liberal share of public patronage is very respectfully solicited.

A. D. MOORE,

Statesville, Feb 17 '60 Proprietor.

Look to Your Interest!

Encourage Us--and We will do Our Best to Please, and Warrant All Our WORK

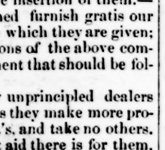
ROOFING & GUTTERING

in the best Style, and Cheaper than the Cheapest—Lower than the Lowest!

Wholesale and Retail.

LECKIE & SON,

HAVE and will keep on hand all kinds of



TIN

AND

SHEET IRON WARES,

and will make to order and endeavor to supply every demand in their line of business, low down for Cash or to punctual customers.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work. Old Copper and Pewter wanted.

January, 27, 1860

JUST RECEIVED!

50 Sacks Salt,

Fresh Clover Seed and

Orchard Grass Seed

at JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO.

Feb 17 60 11:tf

GREAT ATTRACTION!

The Old and well Known Establishment of

DRUCKER & HEILBRUN,

in Charlotte, have opened this day a Branch of their Business in

STATESVILLE,

under the Firm and Style of

J. RINTELS & CO.

WE would respectfully inform the Citizens of Statesville, and of the County and the neighbouring counties, that we have taken the Store formerly occupied by MESSRS. REESE & STIREWALT, on College Avenue, and have opened an entire New Stock of

GOODS,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

Hardware,

HATS, SHOES AND BOOTS,

GROCERIES

and every thing else usually kept and to be found in such an Establishment.

Our facilities in purchasing Goods will enable us to sell Goods at a considerable less figure, than the Citizens of this vicinity are in the habit of buying. We therefore invite the public to examine our Stock. We are determined to sell our Goods at

CHARLOTTE CASH PRICES,

and accordingly hope to receive a large share of Public Patronage.

J. RINTELS & CO.

Statesville, Feb 8 1860 11:tf

SPRING IMPORTATION,

1860.

RIBBONS,

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

Importers and Jobbers of

RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS & SATINS

Velvets, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers,

STRAW BONNETS, FLATS, &c.

No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore St.

Baltimore, Md.

Offer a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given.

TERMS, 6 months, six per cent. off for cash par funds. Feb 17, 3m

MADE for SERVICE!

LADIES'

FINE BOOTS & GAITERS

ALSO

COMMON SHOES:

Manufactured by J. SHELLY, Thomasville, North Carolina. Also,

MEN'S SHOES,

Manufactured by C. M. & G LINES, Thomasville, North Carolina. For sale by

JOS. W. STOCKTON,

Statesville, February 17, 1860 11:tf

SADDLES!

SADDLES! SADDLES!

JUST received the Best and Cheapest SADDLES ever offered in Statesville.

Call and examine for yourselves, at WALLACE & ELIAS' New Store, next to the Express Office. 11:tf

HOUSES and LOTS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, offers for sale in the town of Statesville, a good

Two-Story Store House

and Lot, the House 30 X 40 feet, two-stories high, Ware Room 12 X 40 feet, Counting and Bed room, two fire places. A good bargain can be had and possession at any time, by applying to the subscriber.

I have, also, a good

Dwelling House and Lot

to Sell or Rent, the lot contains 5 acres, the House is newly painted outside and in, a good Kitchen and all necessary out buildings, and a well of good water on the lot.

Any person wishing a desirable residence in this place, will do well to call soon and examine the property.

JOS. W. STOCKTON.

Statesville, Feb 13, 1860 11:tf

State of North Carolina, WILKES County. In Equity. To Spring Term, 1860.

Amos Ladd & wife, vs Henry Chambers and others.

In this case, George Sparkes, will take notice, to appear, plead or demur in said case, at the next Court of Equity to be held for said County, at the Court House in Wilkesboro', on the 3d Monday of March next—else said case will be heard ex-parte, and judgment pro-confesso, entered against him in said case. Ordered that this case be published for six weeks in the Iredell Express.

Wilkesboro', N. C., at Office, this 8 day of February, 1860. JAMES CALLOWAY,

11:6w pr fee $6 C. M. E.

State of North Carolina, WILKES County. In Equity. To Spring Term, 1860.

Caleb Minton, vs J. M MacPherson and others.

In this case, J. M. MacPherson and wife Mary, and her daughter Rebecca Jane Wellborn, will take notice to appear, plead or demur in said case, at the next Court of Equity to be held for said County, at the Court-House in Wilkesboro', on the 3d Monday of March next—else said case will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro-confesso entered against them in said case. Ordered that this case be published for six weeks in the Iredell Express.

Wilkesboro', N. C., at Office, this 8th day of February, 1860.

JAMES CALLOWAY, C. M. E.

11:6w pr fee $6

Wheat & Flour Wanted.

WE wish to buy **5000 Bushels of good WHEAT,** for which we will pay the highest price in Cash and furnish Bags.

Also, **5000 Sacks of Prime Flour** for which CASH will be paid.

JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO.

January 13 '60 6:tf

Wanted. 5,000 ℔ Beeswax. 10,000 ℔ Dried Fruit.

Oct. 21. T. H. McRORIE.

WHEAT WANTED.

WE wish to purchase **5000 bushels of Good WHEAT,** for which we will pay the highest Market price in *CASH.*

J. A. & R. Q. DAVIDSON.

Feb 3 60 9:tf

THE PLACE TO GET YOUR MONEY BACK!

S. J. RICKERT

TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING HIS FRIENDS, PATRONS, AND ALL MANKIND IN GENERAL, THAT

HE IS IN RECEIPT OF THE

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY GOODS AND JEWELRY

EVER OFFERED IN STATESVILLE.

☞ *CALL AND EXAMINE HIS STOCK,* ☜

As he takes pleasure in Showing his Goods.

If your HAIR is falling off, or diseased in any way, or you wish to Dye your hair, he has the article—

Prof. Wood's & Mrs. Allen's

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

He is also AGENT for

Sanford's, Ayer's and Dr. Jayne's MEDICINE.

LADIES, if you wish **Preserves, Pickles,** or **Candies;**
GENTLEMEN, if you wish **Presents** for the **LADIES;**
LITTLE BOYS and GIRLS, if you wish **TOYS;**
IS THE PLACE TO BUY THEM.

STATESVILLE, March 30, 1859. 17tf

THE PARTNERSHIP

HERETOFORE EXISTING BETWEEN

Samuel Stevenson,
Smith Bowen, and
Dan'l M. Zimmerman,

Threshers and Separators, Cider and Sugar Mills. They also manufacture

Shafting and Machinery

for Grist Mills, Circular and Vertical Saw Mills, Gold, Copper and Silver Mines, Tobacco Presses and Fixtures, &c., &c.

Iron and Brass Castings,

Forgings and Finished WORK of every description made to order, and warranted in every respect. Repairs of every description of Machinery done at short notice.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan 20, 1860 7:3m

Charlotte and Lincolnton

MARBLE YARDS.

WM. & R. TIDDY,

DEALERS IN

Foreign and American Marble,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Marble Mantels, Head Stones, Slabs & Furniture Marble

of every Style and Quality.

They have also a great number of designs for

MONUMENTS,

which they will execute to order at reduced prices. From their long experience in the Marble business they flatter themselves that having all the facilities that can be desired in the Trade they can make it an object for all who need anything in their line to give them a call.

Shop at Charlotte, N. E. corner of the Depot Square. Lincolnton at the Public Square.

Orders at either Yard respectfully solicited and will meet with prompt attention.

august 26 '59 38:tf

POCKET-BOOK & MONEY

LOST!

ON Monday the 16th instant, somewhere between Statesville and Owen's Grocery, on the Salisbury Plank Road, I lost my pocket-book containing about $63 in money, also a note on Thos. B. Cook payable to C. S. Brown, for $100 given in 1856, and some small accounts and receipts, of use only to the owner. It is a small book, made to fasten with a string, which is broken off. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder of said book on its return to me with the contents, and many thanks. J. R. DAVIDSON,

January, 27 60:tf Statesville, N. C.

LIME! LIME!

I HAVE at my Tan-Yard a quantity of **Superior Lime** for sale by the barrel or bushel. R. F. SIMONTON.

SALT! SALT!

LARGE Seamless Sacks—Cheaper than ever. 10:tf J. W. STOCKTON.

5,000 BUSHELS WHEAT WANTED.

WANTED,

AT THE ROWAN MILLS,

5,000 *Bushels Good Wheat,*

For which **Salisbury Cash Prices** will be paid. Call and see me before you sell.

O. G. FOARD.

Nov. 18, 1859. 49-tf

WALLACE & ELIAS

Are receiving now a very large supply of the Best Family Groceries.

ALSO,

500 Sacks of the very best Liverpool Salt in seamless Sacks. nov 18 59 tf

10 TONS SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, for Sale by

Oct. 21'59. T. H. McRORIE.

Good Fresh CLOVER SEED and **ORCHARD GRASS SEED,** for Sale by J. W. STOCKTON.

I want those indebted to me to please pay a part at least by April Court. J. W. Stockton.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Statesville, Jan. 6, 1860.

THE Subscriber would inform his Customers and Friends generally, at the beginning of the

NEW YEAR

that he is still on hand at the *Old Stand,* selling his New Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

as low or lower for Cash or Country Produce as the lowest. Also, a large lot of fine

Liverpool Salt, Cheese and Rio Coffee,

of good quality.

Those who are indebted to me either by note or account will confer a favor by calling soon and settling up to the 1st of January, as I must have Money to carry on Business.

WM. S. CASON.

Jan 6 '60 5-3m

FOR FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, PEAS, Dried Fruit, Jeanes, Linsey, Hides, Furs and Feathers, Beeswax, Rags, Lard & Butter, and for all other kinds of Country Produce the very highest market Price will be paid for them at

WALLACE & ELIAS.

TO THE CITIZENS OF STATESVILLE AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

WE take pleasure in stating that we have just received a New and Complete Stock of GOODS of every variety; such as

GROCERIES, DRUGS,

HARDWARE,

Hemlock Leather, Boots, Shoes, Shoe Findings, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Notions, Dry-Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.,

of every Variety and Style to suit the custom of the Country.

We are determined to sell as LOW as the LOWEST, as we paid Cash for our Goods.—Also a liberal reduction to Cash dealers.

All kinds of **Country Produce** taken in exchange for Goods at Cash prices.

WATTS, WHITE & CO.

Statesville, dec 23. 59 3-tf

1860.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

Great Southern Weekly!

THE

BEST TALENT OF THE SOUTH

IS WRITING FOR IT.

The Southern Field and Fireside, Published every Saturday, at Augusta, Ga.,—acknowledged to be *"the best Family Paper in the South,"*—contains, in each issue, eight pages (forty columns) of

Choice Reading Matter,

devoted to the instruction and amusement of the friends of Southern

LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE and ART.

☞ Subscribers are presented, semi-annually, with an INDEX, or Table of Contents.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Address JAMES GARDNER, Augusta, Ga

LIVERY STABLE.

Statesville, N. C.

HAVING bought the interest of M. A. Bringle, in the extensive Stables connected with the Simonton House, I take pleasure in informing Travelers and the Public generally, that I am prepared to

Hire Horses and Buggies,

AT REASONABLE RATES.

Persons wanting Conveyance can be accommodated at any time, and sent to any part of the country.

I pride myself on keeping gentle and fast horses. My Provender is of the best quality, and the quantity left to the appetite of the animal.

All is under the management of the Proprietor, and no fear need be entertained.

Feb 10:10 J. R. DAVIDSON.

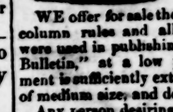
NOTICE.

HAVING bought out the SHOE SHOP of W. L. Jenkins, we will conduct the business in the old Stand, in the "Simonton House," where we are ready to dispatch work in the neatest and most approved style. We respectfully solicit a liberal share of the patronage of Statesville and surrounding country.

Interest will be charged on all accounts from the 1st January and 1st July.

Repairing done on the shortest notice, for Cash. DUNLAP & GREEN.

January 13 1860 6:tf



PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE,

WE offer for sale the Press, Types, Chases, column rules and all other materials that were used in publishing the "North Carolina Bulletin," at a low price. The establishment is sufficiently extensive to print a paper of medium size, and do Job work very well.

Any person desiring to embark in the publishing business in an interior town, would do well to apply. E. B. DRAKE & SON,

Statesville, N. C.

What a Lady Thinks of Hair Faces.

A female writer in Xenia, Ohio, is making a crusade against hairy-faced men. Hear her:

What expression of kindness and mild humanity can be observed in a face covered with hair from the nose down? Not any. As well might a poor rat look in the grizzly muzzle of a Scotch terrier for mercy, when about to be caught in his crushing jaws, as to look for an expression of human kindness and sympathy in the face of a hirsute man.

We can appreciate the value of a smile. It lightens up the countenance with adorning sweetness, indicates a kind heart, and radiates gladness to the hearts of others, encourages the desponding, soothes the afflicted, cheers the sorrowing, disarms wrath, and kindles up genial sympathy and reciprocal regard. But a smile cannot drop out from the face of a man "bearded and moustached like the pard." You suppose, from the agitation of tall grass, that some animal was crawling through it. So you may infer from the whiskers of hair that a smile was burrowing along there somewhere out of sight. The smile of such a man cannot be distinguished from the grin of a ribbed-nose baboon, which had burnt its mouth with a hot chesnut.

The lips are capable of indicating a variety of passions and emotions. They can express kindness, good-humor, sweetness of disposition, sorrow, firmness and decision of character, or they manifest scorn, contempt, disdain, loathing, anger, and threaten like loaded revolvers. The chief expression of the best traits in Napoleon's nature were in his mouth and chin, which he could clothe with so much sweet, winning, mute, persuasive eloquence as to render his look irresistible. But when lip and chin are covered with hair, you might as well look for expression in the hole of a bank swallow in a gully, overhung with a turf of grass.

The passions and affections have their polls in the face, firmness in the upper lip, mirthfulness near the corners of the mouth, and the affections in the edges of the lips, etc., hence the philosophy and delight of kissing; the more intense the passion, the more soul-thrilling and enrapturing the kiss. Behold that lovely woman, with a form shaped by the hand of harmony, regular features under clustering ringlets, bright eyes beaming with intelligence, well-arranged pearly teeth a soft and delicate skin, a mouth like Cupid's bow, a neck like ivory, a bosom like alabaster, and the swelling undulations of love like snow, her lips like two rose-buds, moist with morning dew, and her cheeks—

"Where the live crimson thro' the native white,
Shooting o'er the face, diffuses bloom,
And every nameless grace."

Radiant in beauty, she is surrounded by an atmosphere of love, as a rose exhales fragrance. Just think of one of those hairy-faced fellows attempting to kiss her—see him pulling up his "chevaux-de-freise" of bristles to reveal his wild, beast-looking cavernous slit of a mouth. Bah! it's abominable—the idea is disgusting—get out—scat!

"Give me an ounce of civit, good apothecary, to sweeten my imagination."

Whom do moustaches and beard become? Brigands, privateers, fillibusters, and especially professional executioners. Jack Ketch, the hangman, would effectually conceal all expressions—causing him to look as grim and unrelenting as death, in whose service he officiates.

Our Towns and Mechanics.

Most of our towns are mere villages. Here and there they start up as by magic; the sound of the hammer, the saw, the anvil and the wheel are heard, briskly at first, but soon the town has its growth and stillness reigns. Why is this? The cause is apparent to every one who looks at it. Sometimes our towns are badly located. An enterprising land owner wants to make money, and he projects a town upon paper, makes a noise about it, and soon a little village is started, with assurances of growth and expansion to a town. Enterprising men, concerned in the scheme, fill their pockets, and soon they are off to a more promising spot; and the village languishes for a while, and the groggeries and rum holes finally sink it. The great reason why our North Carolina towns are bigger at the birth than at any other time, is because the impression prevails that a town can be built up by a Court House, jail, and whipping-post, a Hotel, two or three Stores and a half a dozen grog shops. These latter soon ruin the prospects of any village.

Mechanics and *Manufactures* are the bone and sinew of a town. No inland village can be made a town without them. Large commercial advantages help a sea-port, but *they* can do but little without mechanics and manufactories. We do not speak simply of housejoiners and brick-masons, but we speak of all kinds of mechanics. Look at the simple article of house-hold furniture. Every dollar of it should be made by our own mechanics. Our carriages, cooking utensils, farming utensils, &c., are made in large numbers at the North. Even our axe and hoe-handles, bread trays and rolling-pins are made North.—Scarcely a harrow or a plow can be stocked at home. All these, and our cotton and woolen fabrics, hardware, &c., can be better made and cheaper at home, and yet we go to the North for them.

Perhaps the greatest want of North Carolina at this time, is good, thorough-bred mechanics in every branch of trade. We have become dependent on the North, because the different branches of mechanical occupation in this State have been given up to negroes and half-instructed white men, who cannot produce a good job for the want of the requisite training, and who must take three times as long to do it as a good mechanic.—There are honorable exceptions—we have some mechanics equal to any—but we speak in general terms. Hence, in a great measure, our people are driven North for articles which our own mechanics will not produce, or if at all, at such prices that they cannot afford it. The few first-rate mechanics we have, complain of this, but the complaint is often unreasonable. Good mechanics—who understand their business—find no difficulty in securing plenty of work at remunerative prices, when they are disposed to work.

North Carolina has the material, the water power and the means to employ at this time the mechanics, the machinery and the manufacturers for the production of almost every article of necessity or luxury which her citizens require. Her people are disposed to patronize *home* industry and skill, and it is more of necessity than of choice that we have become so dependent on the North.

Let the mechanics and the capitalists of the State wake up to this matter. Let them excel the North in the excellency, dispatch, taste and cheapness of their articles, and the demands for Northern productions will cease. Then our towns and villages will become flourishing cities, and not until then. But let all concerned beware of the ruin that must always follow a village or town filled with liquor-holes. Keep out the grog-shops, and the mechanics and factories will build up a town in the desert.—*Spirit of the Age.*

[redacted]

Notice.

HAVING sold out my Shoe Shop, I now desire to close up my business. The accounts are all made out—those owing me are respectfully solicited to call and settle, as I am determined to close the business immediately. Longer indulgence *will* not be given. I will still be found at my old stand and ready to make settlements. W. L. JENKINS.
January 13 '60 6:tf

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND British Reviews.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. **The London Quarterly** (Conservative.)
2. **The Edinburgh Review** (Whig.)
3. **The North British Review** (Free Church.)
4. **The Westminster Review** (Liberal.)
5. **Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine** (Tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

Postage.

In all the principal Cities and Towns these works will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but 24 Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but 14 Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

N.B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO *Scientific and Practical Agriculture.*

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

Five Dollars for the Two Volumes!!

When sent by mail (post-paid) to California and Oregon the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post-paid), $6. *This work is NOT the old "Book of the Farm."*

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.
Dec. 2 '59 No. 54 Gold street, N. Y.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the

CHARLOTTE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY Of Charlotte,

Will receive and forward Applications for **Insurance against Loss and Damage by Fire,** on the principles of the Company.

The Company is doing a prosperous business. No call has ever yet been made for an instalment on a premium note.

E. B. DRAKE,
11-tf Agent.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

BOONE'S BOOT and SHOE *EMPORIUM.*

Charlotte, N. C.,

WHERE large sales continue from day to day at a great sacrifice to the manufacturer.

A good double-soled nailed Brogan for	$1 25
The very best Brogans at	1 50
Single soled "	1 00

A GREAT SAVING

In Children's, Boys and Misses Shoes, is effected by the introduction of Copper Points for the protection of the toe, and the manufacturer warrants that one pair will last as long as three pair of the old style. To be had only at BOONE'S.

LADIES will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock as it is far superior to any other offered in the State.

GENTS will find it to their comfort to call at BOONE'S and fit themselves with a Boot or Shoe on reasonable terms.

Boone has good Shoes. Boone has good Boots
Boone has cheap Brogans.
Boone has good Brogans.
Boone has Children's Shoes with metallic tips
Boone has boys and youths' Shoes, with metallic tips.
Boone has boys and youths' Boots, with metallic tips.
Boone has Gents' fine double-soled waterproof Boots, cheap.
Boone has Ladies' fine high-heeled Congress Gaiters, and a great many varieties too numerous to mention.

Call and examine for yourselves.
October 7, '59. 44-tf

THIRD VOLUME OF THE Iredell Express.

THE "IREDELL EXPRESS" having been published two years, and entered upon a Third Volume, is now presented to the public by the Publishers, who indulge a hope for increased patronage over any former year. In mechanichal execution our sheet will bear a favorable comparison with any journal issued North or South; and it shall be our aim to render it a vehicle at all times well filled with useful and interesting Intelligence, of whatever is transpiring in our own country and other portions of the world.

There never was a period in our own country, when newspapers, should have been more universally circulated among the masses than the present era, and he that reads not of the passing events of the day, is an object of pity for his ignorance. Can such be classed among intelligent and, therefore useful, citizens! who have eyes but *read* not, and whose information, peahaps, can be little more than the instinct of dumb-animals.

If those who subscribe for and read Newspapers, and know their value and interest, would persuade their well-meaning but ignorant, neighbors, to follow their example—the scale of human intelligence would perceptibly increase among the people in a very short while, and society be cleansed of many of the gross immoralities which have their origin in benighted minds.

Choice selections of LITERATURE, calculated to improve the Mind and Heart, will regularly appear in our columns, in prose and poetry, from the pens of talented Authors—also short miscellaneous articles designed for the minds of Children, to beget in them a fondness for reading: and Excerpts of various kinds from a large number of exchanges.

CONGRESS being now in session—and perhaps it will be the most exciting and interesting session which has or will ever be held under the Government,—very full accounts of the proceedings of that body will be furnished each week.

In short whatever shall transpire in any part of our Country, exciting or calculated to interest the public mind, will be transferred to the columns of the "EXPRESS" with the shortest delay. In fine we shall endeavor to render our journal a reliable and interesting medium of intelligence.

Our own opinions will be offered, for what they might seem worth, upon the current events of the times, when it may appear to us proper; conceding to an intelligent public, a right to differ upon points, when our own views shall fail to be in unison with theirs, and without indulging personal hatred or unfriendly feeling. We will be ever ready to lend a heeding ear to both sides of any question, and receive the Truth from any source.

STATESVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

J. B. ANDREWS, PRIN.

THE next Session will commence on the 1st Wednesday of January, 1860.

For Terms, &c., address the Principal.
Statesville, N. C. dec 23, 59 3-tf

HIDE, OIL, AND LEATHER STORE.

D. KIRKPATRICK & SONS,
No. 31, S. Third street,
Between Market and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
HAVE FOR SALE

DRY & SALTED SPANISH HIDES,

Dry and Green Salted Patna Kips, Tanner's Oil, Tanners' and Curriers' Tools

At the Lowest Prices, and upon the best terms.

All kinds of Leather in the rough wanted, for which the highest market price will be given in cash, or taken in exchange for hides. Leather stored free of charge and sold on commission. 18-1y

THE UNION,

ARCH STREET ABOVE THIRD, Philadelphia.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING PURchased the interest of his former partner (Evan Evans) in the above Hotel, would call the attention of the public to its convenience for those visiting Philadelphia, either for business or pleasure.

Its situation being but a few steps from the principal avenue of trade, offer inducements to those on business; while to those in search of pleasure, the constantly passing and repassing railway cars, and those in close proximity, afford a pleasant ride for the mere nominal sum of half-dime to all places of interest in or about the city. The Proprietor gives assurance that "The Union" shall be kept with such character as will meet public approbation, and would respectfully solicit North Carolina patronage.

Terms $1.50 per day.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Prop'r.
August 19, 1859. 1y-37

WANTED.

10,000 BUSHELS GOOD WHITE WHEAT, for which the highest Cash price will be paid.

10,000 Bushels of Corn.

Apply to J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.
Nov 1, '59. 14-tf

Hides! Hides! Hides!

5,000 GREEN and DRY HIDES wanted by
42 3m SPRAGUE BRO'S.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

THE **Iredell Express JOB OFFICE**

Is the place to get all kinds of Printing done neatly, cheaply, AND JUST WHEN YOU WANT IT.

BLANKS

Of every description kept always on hand, or printed to order.

WILSON & NEWHARD,

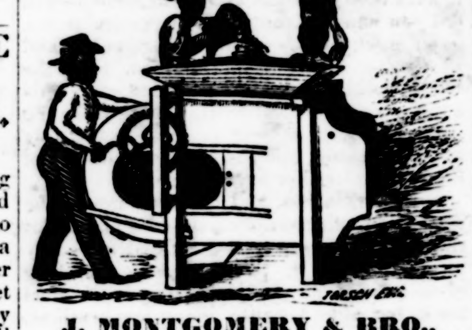
HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM the Northern cities, with his Fall stock of **Watches, Jewelry, Silver-Ware, Fine Table Cutlery, &c.,**

Respectfully invites his customers, and the public generally, to please call and carefully examine his stock at his store, next door to Bell, Rickert & Co.

REPAIRING OF WATCHES & CLOCKS, and JOBBING of all kinds, strictly attended to by the very best of Watch-Makers; and all work WARRANTED for 12 months.

W. R. WILSON. A. R. NEWHARD.
Statesville, Oct. 7 1859. 44-3m

5 SILVER MEDALS, 3 DIPLOMAS, 68 FIRST PREMIUMS!



J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.,
155 *North High Street,*
Baltimore, Md.
Inventors and Manufacturers of their

DOUBLE SCREENED ROCKAWAY GRAIN FAN,
CELEBRATED
For their Efficiency, Durability, and Ease in Working.

WE WOULD STATE FOR THE INformation of Farmers and the trade, that our Fan is of the largest size—with six large sieves and screens, made of the best bright wire, on good strong frames. It is made especially for the Southern market, where all implements ought to be of the best and strongest make. We do not hesitate for a moment to say, that our Fan (considering the make, the number and quality of sieves, and the amount and quality of work it will do in a given time) is from $10 to $15 cheaper than any in the market. Our Fan is so universally known that it is unnecessary for us to say more than it has not been beaten in a trial any time during the last eight years, and cannot be beat.

As the present wheat crop is unusuallly full of

COCKLE, AND CHEAT, AND SMUT,

every farmer ought to order one of our Double Screened Rockaway Fans at once, as it is the only Fan in the market that will clean these impurities from the wheat.

The price of our Fans in Baltimore, is $34. Orders addressed to us will receive prompt attention. A liberal discount to the trade.

We respectfully refer to S. Sands, Esq., Editor "American Farmer," Baltimore, as to the character of our Fan.

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.,
Baltimore, Md.

E. B. DRAKE & SON, Agents,
STATESVILLE, N. C.

We will order these Fans to be delivered at any point on the N. C. Railroad, from Raleigh to Charlotte, Newbern, Fayetteville, &c. Time will be allowed, if required.

July 1, 1859-6m E. B. D. & S.

NEW MARBLE YARD. H. C. MALCOLM,

PRACTICAL MARBLE CUTTER,
Salisbury, N. C.,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has opened a

MARBLE YARD,

Opposite the Mansion Hotel,

Where he is prepared to fill all Orders with dispatch for *Monuments, Head-Stones, Table Tops,* and all kind of Work in the Marble Line, of either

IMPORTED **ITALIAN** OR **AMERICAN MARBLE.**

Having made arrangements by which he can procure the IMPORTED ITALIAN MARBLE at reduced prices, he can fill all Orders for Monuments, &c., at reasonable rates.

He would be happy to have all who are desirous of dealing in his line to call and see specimens of Marble, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

Having had an experience of 25 years in the business, he will give his personal attention to putting up Monuments, &c.

Nov. 5, 1858. 49tf

S. T. WRISTON,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT wholesale and retail, a full and complete assortment of

Plain and Japanned

TIN WARE!

which will be sold low. Merchants and others from the country will do well to give him a call before they buy elsewhere.

I have, also,

COUNTER SCALES AND WEIGHTS,
ENAMELED SAUCE-JARS,
WAFFLE IRONS, Etc. Etc.

Together with STONE & CO.'S SCREW TOP GLASS

PRESERVING JARS,

for the safe-keeping of fruits and vegetables. I also keep a full supply of

Superior Cooking Stoves,

and Stoves of other kinds, which will be sold on accommodating terms.

Charlotte, N. C., June 17, 1859-6m

WANTED.

500 lbs. *Seneka Root, Dry.*
500 lbs. *Ginseng Root, Dry.*

THE highest cash price will be paid for them by W. H. WYATT, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Salisbury, N. C.

sept 30. 43-tf

FALL AND WINTER TRADE!

I RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENtion of the Citizens of Iredell and the Public generally, to my large and well selected STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

Embracing a large, varied and beautiful assortment of **Ladies Dress Goods,** which for elegance and cheapness is not surpassed by any in the market.

A large Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

for Gentlemen and Boy's—selected with great care from the largest and best Stocks in New York and Philadelphia.

An unusually large stock of Shoes and *Boots, Bonnets, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,* some of them entirely new styles, very pretty and remarkable cheap.

Hardware, Crockery, *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, and Dye-Stuffs*

KEROSINE or Coal Oil for Lamps, makes a clear, bright light and is as cheap or cheaper than Adamantine Candles. SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, MOLASSES, SYRUP—King's Mountain IRON, a large lot and well assorted: Sole Leather, &c.

My Stock this Fall is unusually large and will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Call and Examine.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

Oct. 21, 59-46tf T. H. McRORIE.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the **LIVER INVIGORATOR,** and it will cure **Liver Complaints, Billious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses,** and may be used successfully as an **Ordinary Family Medicine.** It will cure **SICK HEADACHE,** (as thousands can testify,) **in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.**

All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO.—

SANFORD'S FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air tight, and will keep in any climate.

The **Family Cathartic PILL** is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the **PILLS** and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The **FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL** has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as **Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body,** from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, **Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or weight in the head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism,** a great **Purifier of the Blood** and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. **Dose,** 1 to 3.

CATHARTIC PILLS.

PRICE 30 CENTS.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
335 Broadway, New York.

S. J. RICKERT.
Statesville, July 1, 1859. 11

HENDERSON & ENNISS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRUGS MEDICINES, And Chemicals,

Paints, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Putty, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Linseed, Lamp, and Machinery Oil, Kerosene Oil and Burning Fluid, Lamps of every description, Perfumery and Toilet Articles,

GARDEN SEEDS,
CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS,
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS, for Medicinal Purposes,
FINE SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c.,
SALISBURY, N. C.

7-1y

PHYSICIANS

Will find a select Stock of

Pure Chemicals, EXTRACTS, PHARMACEUTICAL Preparations,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.,

Great care is exercised in the preparation of SYRUPS, TINCTURES, FLUID EXTRACTS, and OINTMENTS, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. PHARMACOPÆIA, and conformably with recent improvements in PHARMACY,

AT

HENDERSON & ENNIS'S DRUG STORE,
SALISBURY, N. C.

7-1y

Simonton Tannery.

I HAVE NOW READY FOR FALL and WINTER trade **3000 lbs Sole Leather,** some of which has been in tan 2½ years and suitable for water-proof Boots and Shoes also, a large lot of **Harness & Upper Leather, Kip & Calf Skins,** which I will sell on reasonable terms for Cash or barter for Hides and Bark.

I wish to purchase 20,000 lb good Hides, for which I will pay the very highest Cash price.

If you wish to buy Leather or Lime, or sell Hides or Bark. Call at the Rail Road Office or at any of the Stores in Statesville.

R. F. SIMONTON.
January 1, 1859. 1y

CARRIAGE MAKING.

J. W. WOODWARD

IS still at his Old Stand, on Broad street, a few doors East of the Public Square, where he is prepared

To Do All Kinds of Work formerly done at the Establishment.

All Repairing done on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner. Interest charged on Accounts after 1st January.

Feb. 27. 13-tf

NEW GROCERY AND Dry Goods Store

NOTICE To Close Cash Buyers!!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST OPENed in the building on Main Street, formerly occupied by W. J. Mills & Co., with an

ENTIRE NEW & EXTENSIVE STOCK OF GROCERIES HARDWARE,

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS, TRUNKS, HARDWARE, NOTIONS, &c., &c.,

To which he invites the attention of the public generally. His Stock consists of every article usually kept in a

GENERAL STORE!

Having purchased largely, he is determined to sell at prices which will command attention in the

CHEAPEST MARKETS.

His business will be conducted strictly on the

CASH OR READY PAY SYSTEM,

by which no bad debts are made, and he can therefore afford to sell

LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.

A call is earnestly solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

NO TROUBLE

TO SHOW GOODS.

S. FRANKFORD.

All kinds of **Country Produce** bought, or taken in exchange for Goods, at

Cash Prices.

Salisbury, July 8, 1859. 31-tf

THOMAS MACKENZIE, GEO. M. MACKENZIE, } *Established* IN 1825. { COSMO T. MACKENZIE, COLIN B. MACKENZIE.

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,

Importers & Wholesale Dealers in

COACH TRIMMINGS AND SADDLERY HARDWARE, TRUNK, AND HARNESS TRIMMINGS,

No. 222 Baltimore-St., near Charles, North Side,
BALTIMORE, MD.

OUR FRIENDS WILL FIND IN OUR STORE ONE OF the best, largest, newest and cheapest stocks of Carriage Trimmings, Harness Trimmings and Saddlery Hardware, of any importing house in the United States. We are constantly getting up

"SOMETHING NEW,"

and replenishing our stock by frequent arrivals from Europe to which market, one of our firm pays frequent visits on business for the house. In connection with our Saddlery Store is a Plating Establishment, which every day turns out some of the best Plated Silver and Brass Work in the country.

To cash buyers and prompt paying customers, we offer great inducements. We invite all classes of dealers visiting Baltimore to inspect our stock. A regular weekly line of steamers runs between Baltimore, Savannah and Charleston.

All customers and all orders coming to our store, are attended to by one of our firm in person, all of whom are practical business men.

We name the following as partial description of our stock:

Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, Blankets, Tufts, Hames, Stirrups, Tacks, Web, Rings, Buckles, Tools, Ornaments, Saddle Cloths, Buggy Umbrellas, Castings, Springs, Axles, Turned Collars, Bands, Laces, Patent Leather, Trunk locks, Patent Canvass, Bent Fellocs, Shafts, Buggy Bars and Bows, Knobs, Axle Clips, Screws, Turned Bolts, Spring Boxes, Files, Hinges, Door Leads, Cloths, Damask Fringes, Alpacas, Cotalines, Carpet, Tassels, Glass Frames, Handles, Stump Joints, Hubs, Spokes, Varnish, Bash Frames, Monkey Wrenches, Props and Rivets, Shaft Sockets, Pole Yokes, Sun Silks, Plush, Turned Swingle Trees, 5th Wheels, Shoe Threads, Oil Carpets, Saddlers' Silk and Threads, Moss Deer's Hair, Glue, Curled Hair, English and French Heads and Reins, Horse Blankets, Korseys, Sand Paper, Halter, Breeching, Tug and Trace Chains, Shaft Couplings, Buggy Sticks, Snaffles, Mullins and Curb Bits, Trunk Rivets, Clout Nails, Wrought and Malleable Pad Plates, Ivory Head Nails and Knobs, Smith's Case Hardened Axles, Wagon and Buggy Whips, Carved Carriage Parts and Seats, Four Qualities of Coach Varnish, Mackenzies' Pat. 5th Wheel, &c.

Also, Pope's Self Adjusting Pads, Spencer's Patent Gig Trees, Victoria Trees, Taylor and Deitzes' Patent Hames, North's Jenny Lind Trees, and Agents for Holley's Patent Iron Hubs and Axles combined; Smith's Fly Nets, &c. "Mackenzie's Patent Gig Trees," and all other new Patents out.

Goods not in our line of any kind, will be purchased to fill orders for our customers for CASH with a charge of 5 per cent. commission.

N. B. Our Springs are all made of English Steel. Our Silver American HAMES are of our own make and plate.

Hoping to hear from you shortly, we remain your friends,

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
No. 222 Baltimore-St., near Charles, Baltimore, Md.

TERMS: Heavy Leather, 4 months, 4 per cent. off cash. Hardward, 6 months, 5 per cent. off cash. Settlement by note or draft. [August 5, 1859. 1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, *Philadelphia.* A Benevolent Institution established by Special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *charitable act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in case of extreme poverty to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge.*—It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope), *Free of Charge,* on receipt of *Two Stamps* for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By Order of the Directors,
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* 45

MANSION HOTEL, Salisbury, N. C.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally that he has taken this long-established and well-known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, traveling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his

TABLE,

and every comfort is provided in

HIS ROOMS.

His **Stables** are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful Ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable **Omnibus** runs regularly to the Depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited.

WM. ROWZEE.
May 29, 1858. 26-tf

CALENDAR FOR 1860.

Sunday.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.	Sunday.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.
January.							**July.**						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31				
February.							**August.**						
			1	2	3	4				1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	12	13	14	15	16	16	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	19	20	21	22	23	14	25
26	27	28	29				26	27	28	29	30	31	
March.							**Septem.**						
				1	2	3							1
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
							30						
April.							**October**						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	21	22	23	24	25	26	57
29	30						28	29	30	31			
May.							**Novem.**						
		1	2	3	4	5					1	2	3
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
27	28	29	30	31			25	26	27	28	29	30	
June.							**Decem.**						
					1	2							1
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
							30	31					

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

EASTERN MAIL—
Arrives daily at 9h. 15m. A. M.
Departs daily at 2h. 45m. P. M.

WESTERN MAIL—
Arrives daily, (except Sunday) 2 30 P. M.
Departs, " " 9 25 A. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL—
Arrives Tuesdays and Thurdays, at 4 P. M.
Departs Mondays and Wednesdays, at 3 P. M.

HAMPTONVILLE MAIL, via Bethany Church—
Arrives Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5 P. M.
Departs Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 7 A. M.

HAMPTONVILLE MAIL, via Liberty Hill
Arrives Fridays, at 5 P. M.
Departs Saturdays, at 7 A. M.

WILKSBOROUGH MAIL—
Arrives Thursdays, at 8 P. M.
Departs Wednesdays, at 5 A. M.

MOUNT ULLA MAIL—
Arrives Saturdays, at 5 P. M.
Departs same day, at 7 A. M.

TAYLORSVILLE MAIL—
Arrives Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 9 P. M.
Departs Mondays and Fridays, at 7 A. M.

LEXINGTON MAIL, via Mocksville—
Arrives Tuesdays, at 12 M.
Departs Tuesdays, at 1 P. M.

R. F. SIMONTON, P. M.

Professional Cards.

DR. H. KELLY

Offers his professional services to the public. Office on College Avenue, opposite the Methodist Church, Statesville, N. C.

DRS. DEAN & BELL,

HAVING associated themselves in the **Practice of Medicine,** offer their services to the public. When desired, the services of BOTH will be rendered Without extra charge.

Office—two doors west of the "Iredell Express" Office. Oct. 28. 47tf

DR. T. J. WITHERSPOON.

HAVING located myself at the late residence of JOHN CLARK, near Sherrell's Ford, and about ten miles Southwest of Statesville, I offer my *Professional Services* to the surrounding public.

T. J. WITHERSPOON, M. D.
Jan 27 60 8:1y

HAYNE DAVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
STATESVILLE, N. C.,

Will promptly and diligently attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office opposite the Jail. Oct. 22, '58.

Business Cards.

W. H. WYATT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines,
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Window Glass, Varnish, &c., &c., &c.,
SALISBURY, N. C.

Jan. 1, 1859—5-1y

SPRAGUE BRO'S Wholesale and Retail GROCERS,
SALISBURY, N. C.

sept 23, 1859. 41-1y

JAS. W. DRAKE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 13 St. Louis Street,
MOBILE, ALA.

Jan. 21, 1859.—7-tf

NEW CLOTHING STORE,
In Salisbury.

IF you wish to buy a nice suit of Clothing, for as little money as possible, call at

Head Quarters,

Next door to Brown, Coffin & Mock's, Salisbury, N. C.

DAVID WEIL.
June 3, 1859. tf.

FISHER, FOARD & HOOKER,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
(EXCEPT LIQUORS)
Flour, Produce,
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
NEWBERN, N. C.

G. F. FISHER. J. F. FOARD. G. HOOKER.
January 13, '60 6:3m

BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.